The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5745. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Prince Bonaparte to be Tried for His Life.

Preparations for a New Carlist Movement in Spain.

A Plot in San Francisco to Exterminate the Chinese.

Extreme Cold Weather on the Plains.

Several Soldiers and Others Frozen to Death.

EUROPE.

The Coming Trial of Prince Bonaparte—The Troubles in Paris—The Emperor and the Pope's Nuncio—Why M. Paradol is Not Appointed Minister.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The decision of the High Court, published to-day in the newspapers, is more serious than was reported before. By the order of the Court, dated on the 18th of February, 1870, PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE is to be judged—first, for having committed homicide on the person of VICTOR NOIR, and that this was preceded or followed by an attempt on the person of ULRICH FONVEILLE; second, for having attempted the homicide of FONVEILLE. This order places the Prince under article 304 of the penal code, the punishment being death. In case of extenuating circumstances, the Court can lessen the sentence by two degrees. It is reported to-day that the sessions of the High Court will be held at Tours, in the Department of Indre et Loire....It is reported that the Prefect of the Police will not allow the usual street parades on Shrove Tuesday, (Mardi-gras)....The Magistrates are engaged every day examining the prisoners arrested during the late troubles....The Emperor has had several meetings with the Papal Nuncio on the subject of protestations against the Syllabus. ....The remonstrances of unemployed diplomats delay M. PREVOST PARADOL's appointment as Minister to Washington.

The Carlist Movement in Spain—Letter from the Duke Montpensier—The Prussian Parliament—Bismarck's Policy Attacked—Bavaria.

LISBON, Feb. 19.—The Carlist Committees are vigorously at work, and have lately extended their operations to the Spanish frontier. Emissaries from Spain and other countries are arriving every day. They are generally well supplied with money.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—General RAMON CABRERA, the distinguished Carlist leader, refuses to take command of the Carlist movement unless regular forces are organized and a basis of operations decided upon....The *Imparcial* says several Carlist chiefs have recently left France and entered the north of Spain....The newspapers to-day print a letter from the Duke of MONTPENSIER, who declares that Spain is his country by tradition, adoption and affection.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Reichstag has been the scene of animated discussions during the past few days, on the policy of Count VON BISMARCK. He was bitterly attacked by many of the members....The old officers of the North Parliament have been reëlected.

MUNICH, Feb. 19.—It is rumored to-day that F. DE GRESSER, at present Minister of Public Instruction, will succeed Prince HOHENLOHE SCHILLINGFURST as President of the Ministry.

The New Irish Land Bill—Continued Opposition of the Irish Press—Report of Consul Archibald on the American Tariff—The Spectator on Canada and the Chinese Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Saturday Review* of to-day notes approvingly the acceptance of Mr. GLADSTONE's Land Reform bill, by the Irish members of the Commons. The writer thinks the Irish people will also accept it, unpalatable though it may be, as the first installment of reform....The Irish national Press continue to denounce the new Land bill....The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening publishes copious extracts of the recent Consular report made to the Government by Mr. EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul at New-York. That gentleman says the high tariff on the raw material prevents the export of American manufactures. The West is dissatisfied with the tariff, but owing to the powerful lobby of the Eastern manufacturers, it is unable to work a reform, consequently the shipping, the agricultural and all the other interests of the country are sacrificed. A tardy, gradual reduction of the tariff is all that can be hoped for. ....The *Spectator*, in an editorial to-day, thinks England might let Canada be independent, but the country is as reluctant to surrender her empire as the United States was to surrender the Southern Confederacy. In another article on the treaty lately concluded by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK with the Chinese Government, the fear is expressed that that gentleman has sacrificed the opium revenue to secure other trade privileges with China....The rowing match between SADLER and HEATH has been postponed until Monday, the 28th inst., on account of the extreme cold weather.

CANADA.

A Deadlock in the New-Brunswick Legislature—Newfoundland Adverse to Confederation.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 19.—The Government are at a deadlock with the Legislative Council because the former has dismissed Mr. BOTSFORD, who has been for many years Clerk to the Council, and the Council refuse to recognise the right of the Government to dismiss their officers and have retained Mr. BOTSFORD in his position. The Government accuses Mr. BOTSFORD of annexation sentiments, and say that he owes the Provisional Treasury a large sum of money. A committee of the Legislative Council have reported that they consider the Governor-General as the only representative of Her Majesty in the Dominion, and as Mr. BOTSFORD holds his commission direct from the Crown, they regard the action of the Government as illegal....The Newfoundland House of Assembly has agreed to a paragraph in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's reference to confederation with Canada. It declares that there is a growing feeling of disinclination to link the destinies of Newfoundland with those of the Dominion, in the future of which they can at present see nothing to inspire hope, but much to create apprehension.

The Monarch at Annapolis—Reception of her Officers by the Secretary of the Navy and the Governor of Maryland—Legislative Action.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 19.—Her British Majesty's ship *Monarch* arrived off Annapolis at 7:30 o'clock last evening and anchored six miles out, where she now lies. At 10:30 o'clock this morning Captain COMMERELL, Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, and Captains WOOD and MCFANE, of the British Legation, came ashore, and were received by Secretary ROBESON, of the Navy, and Commodore WORDEN, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The party, with the exception of Secretary ROBESON, then called upon Governor BOWIE, and were entertained at the Governor's house. The heads of the bureaus of the Navy Department are expected to visit the ship some day next week. The Maryland Senate to-day appointed a Committee to invite the President of the United States and the Judges of the Supreme Court to the floors of the Legislature on the occasion of their visit to the *Monarch*.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Chinese in California—Rumors of an Inhuman Plot—Improvement of Midway Island Harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—There are vague rumors of an organization in this city for the purpose of exterminating the Chinese residents on or before St. Patrick's Day. The attention of the authorities has been called to the matter. There are said to be several associations, one of which alone numbers 2,000 members. Brutal assaults on the Mongolians are of daily occurrence here......Carefully compiled statistics, presented to the Legislature recently, place the number of Chinese on the Pacific coast at 89,500......The schooner *Kate Piper* cleared to-day, with materials for blasting away the coral reef at the entrance of the harbor of Midway Island, to make an available coaling station for the China and Government steamers.

THE WEST.

Extreme Cold Weather—A Party of Six Soldiers Probably Frozen to Death on the Plains—Other Deaths from Exposure Reported.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19.—A letter received in this city from Fort Abercrombie, says that Friday, the 11th inst., there was the most tempestuous storm on the Plains experienced this Winter. On that day CHARLES WARNER, in company with six soldiers and an Indian scout, left Fort Ransom for Abercrombie. The soldiers and scout were soon left behind, and Mr. WARNER heard no more of them until Saturday evening. While stopping at a station on the route, the scout came in badly frozen and hardly able to talk. He reported that the day previous he got lost in the driving storm, and unhitching his mules, had camped out upon the prairie, all of the party being more or less frozen. The Indian covered four of the soldiers in the snow, the other two preferring to remain in the open sleigh. He then started for assistance, and traveled that night and all the next day. He finally arrived at the station, but so badly frozen and exhausted as to have no clear idea where the soldiers were left buried. His tracks having been covered by the drift, it was impossible to follow them back, and no search was made for the missing men, and they are probably all dead. The same day two men, chopping wood near Alexandria, were lost and have not since been heard of.

THE RECENT STORM.

Reports of Disasters in the East—Great Freshets—Travel Impeded—Its Effects in Other Sections.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 19.—The severest gale experienced here for many years occurred yesterday. The wind was furious until late in the night, and it has rained continuously for twenty-four hours. The melting of two feet of snow contributed to swell the flood, which has submerged the culverts and highways. On the Androscoggin Railroad a portion of the bridge at Farmington, and a small bridge at Wilton have been carried away, and the trains will not be able to get through till Monday.

CONCORD, N.H., Feb. 19.—The storm cleared off early this morning, and at noon the thermometer indicated 20° above zero. Heavy thunder showers were reported north of here early this morning. The night train over the Northern Road was detained for two hours by the washing of earth upon the rails in several places. The Suncook Valley Road is washed so as to prevent the running of the trains. The Merrimack River is rising fast, but it has cleared off cold, and it is not apprehended that the river will rise high enough to cause damage.

BOSTON, Feb. 1L.—A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says there is a great freshet in the upper Connecticut Valley and immense damage is being done. The large bridge over that river in the town of Lancaster has been carried away, also several barns, &c. Great alarm prevails among the people of the valley, and many families are leaving their houses for safety....Last night's train from New-York did not arrive here until about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, owing to the washing of the track by the heavy rain of last night.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—No material damage was done by the storm here last night. The river, which threatened a freshet, has receded below the docks, and is clear of ice from Troy to Catskill.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Two dwelling houses on Christian-street were shattered by lightning during the storm last night, but the inmates were not injured.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A snow storm has prevailed nearly all day, accompanied by a fierce wind. So far no interruption has occurred to railroads, although the snow drifts badly as fast as it falls. It is very cold.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Murders in Arkansas and West Virginia—Shooting Case in the Philadelphia Streets—A Dishonest Post Office Clerk—Sentence of Murderers at Rochester, N. Y., and Newark, N. J.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19.—CALVIN C. CLARK, of Bell County, Texas, was murdered in Clark County, Arkansas, on the 9th inst., by the notorious desperado named SAM. HALSEY. CLARK had assisted the Sheriff of Bell County, Texas, in arresting a gang of desperadoes to which HALSEY belonged. During the arrest one of the gang was killed. CLARK then started to move to Little Rock, but was followed by HALSEY, who shot him down while he was riding by the wagon containing his family, who recognized the assassin. Large rewards have been offered for HALSEY by the Governors of Missouri, Texas and Arkansas.

WHEELING, West Va., Feb. 18.—This morning RICHARD MCCRACKEN stabbed FRANK MOUNTZ to the heart. MCCRACKEN was arrested and confined in the lockup, but escaped during the night and has not yet been recaptured. The affair grew out of an altercation in regard to the use of livery. MCCRACKEN was under the influence of liquor.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—JOHN C. CRONIN was shot in the groin and dangerously wounded during a dispute in the street with a stranger about Fenianism last night.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 19.—ROBERT DALE, a clerk in the Baltimore Post Office, was arrested this morning on a charge of stealing letters from the office, and committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 19.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, PATRICK BERHAN, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

JOHN DONLON, aged 21 years, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for life, and his wife CATHARINE, implicated in the same offence, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. EDWARD DORSEY, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19.—LEONHARDT SCHWUNN, convicted of the murder of CONRAD STAHL, was to-day sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison. ROSANNA ROGERS, for manslaughter, was sentenced to five months in the County Jail.

Indian Reports Received at the Government Bureau—Dissatisfaction Among the Pueblos—The Condition of the Umatilla Tribe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Official information to the Indian Office is to the effect that some little dissatisfaction is felt among a few of the Puebla Indians, of New-Mexico, owing to the small amount of goods issued to them. They say they have not received a single article from the Government, in the shape of presents, for the past twenty years, and they think they are entitled to more than they are now receiving. The opinion of their agent, however, is that they are receiving sufficient. They have been self-supporting for a long while, and any presents from the Government, except books and other necessary articles for schools, would tend to make them feel that the Government was inclined to support them, and lead them to expect more than is absolutely necessary....Reports to the Department from the Umatilla Indian Agency, Oregon, state that the Indians are very peaceable, and their general health is remarkably good.

State Legislatures—Indian Suffrage in Michigan—The Poll Tax and Suffrage in Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—In the lower House of the Missouri Legislature to-day a concurrent resolution was offered looking to Indian suffrage, and instructing the Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to move in that direction.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 19.—The House of Representatives to-day rejected the resolution, by a large majority, declaring the provision of the Constitution adopted by the State Convention requiring the prepayment of the poll tax before exercising the right of suffrage, an outrage upon the votrs of Tennessee.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 19.—Yesterday, while a colored boy named WM. COOK, and two younger boys were playing at hanging in a hay-loft, the former stood upon a bale of hay and placed a halter about his neck. The other boys left the place for a few minutes, and on their return found that COOK had stepped or fallen off the bale of hay, and hanged himself. When the body was taken down life was quite extinct.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19.—A fire at Minior, McLean County, Ill., destroyed the large country store of BALLABUCK & BRIGGS, and several other establishments. Loss about $50,000. Insured for $20,000 equally in the Merchants' and Phenix Companies at Hartford, the Home Company at New-York and the Security at New-York.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19.—J. J. REYNOLDS, the Military Commander of the Fifth Military District, Texas, in a private letter received here, declines to permit the use of his name in connection with the United States Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19.—The express freight train due here from Boston at 11:35 o'clock last night, was thrown from the track at Wilbraham, which will account for the delay of the owl trains. One man was slightly injured by the accident.

MEMPIS, Tenn., Feb. 19.—A Mrs. SHAW, a deck passenger on the steamer *Ozark*, was caught in the machinery near Pine Bluff, last week, and crushed to death.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—A heavy land slide occurred at Plum Point, on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, to-day. Passenger travel was obstructed, and passengers were conveyed to Fishkill depot in hacks.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Feb. 19.—Acting-Governor LEE has appointed Mrs. CAROLINE NIEL and Mrs. ESTHER MORRIS Justices of the Peace for Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Notice has been given by the employers that the wages of bricklayers, plasterers and stone masons will be reduced March 1, and the workmen have resolved to strike.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—JESSE W. HEATH, City Register, and an old and highly respected citizen, died to-day.

A Mystery at Sea—Anxiety for the Safety of the "City of Boston."

The steamer *City of Boston*, which left this port on the 25th of January and cleared at Halifax on the 28th for Liverpool, has not been heard from yet, and naturally some anxiety is felt by parties directly interested with regard to her fate. This has been painfully increased by a report that Captain HACKETT, of the schooner *Charles Tupper*, which arrived at Halifax on the 8th instant, saw a steamer off Sable Island throwing signals of distress, but was unable to go to her assistance. This vessel was supposed at first to be the *City of Boston*, which belongs to the Inman line, and the New-York agents proposed to send to her relief, thinking she might yet be aground on the island. Before doing so, however, they telegraphed to Halifax for further particulars, and received the following reply from the Company's agents in that City:

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 14.

To J. G. Dale, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.:

Captain HACKETT, of schooner *Chas. Tupper*, from Glace Bay for St. Jago, about 7 o'clock on the night of the 31st of January, the weather being moderate and the night clear and starlight, was in latitude 43° 30' North, and longitude about 61° West. The schooner had been dismasted by the heavy gale from the southeast and northwest, and was then without a rudder, having a foresail and jib. The Captain was alone on deck, and saw a white light ahead, about a mile off, which he at first took for a star, but afterwards found to be the masthead light of a steamer, he then saw the port light on her stern side, then saw the three lights right astern. Saw no steam or smoke, but knew it was a steamer from the lights. She appeared to be going about four or five knots. It was a large vessel, with three masts; cannot say whether she was ship rigged; she then worked to the western side of me, and I saw the white light and starboard light, and was then about a point on my port bow about north; she threw up three rockets of different colors, I think first white, second blue, third red; the steamer went out of sight, on a course from north to northwest; she was in sight about three hours.

J. & R. B. SUTTON.

This is regarded by the agents as conclusive against the supposition that the vessel in distress was the *City of Boston*, as she must have been far beyond Sable Island at the time, and furthermore, would not have used such signals as were observed by Captain HACKETT. It may have been one of the steamers of the Canadian line from Portland, which left port on the 28th and has signals like those described. On the other hand the *City of Boston* may have been delayed by any one of a variety of common causes, and no alarm is felt as yet for her ultimate safety.

Rapid Type Setting.

The extraordinary feat of setting 2,064 ems of solid minion type in one hour was accomplished yesterday by Mr. GEORGE ARENSBERG, a TIMES compositor. The trial of speed was the result of a wager that Mr. ARENSBERG could not set four sticks of solid minion in sixty minutes. The first stick was set up in 13:55, the second in 13:50, the third in 14 minutes, and the fourth in 14:15—an average of 14 minutes to the stick, or 56 minutes altogether. Wishing to see what he could do in the hour, Mr. ARENSBERG kept on, and the result was 144 ems more, or 2,064 ems altogether. To arrive at an estimate of the extent of this undertaking, let the reader count off 86 lines of the type in which the "Current Literature" of this morning's TIMES is printed. This is without question the fastest type-setting feat on record. Mr. ARENSBERG lately challenged Mr. GEORGE A. BARBER, of Cincinnati, for $500 a side, but was unable to get on a match.

The Cherry-Street Fire—Amount of the Losses and Insurance.

The losses by the great fire in Cherry-street Friday night, by which the Union Rice Mills of JOHN FITZGERALD were destroyed, were somewhat over estimated, but are still greatly in excess of the insurance. The loss on machinery is $50,000, and on stock $4,000, both of which fall upon Mr. FITZGERALD. His insurance is $18,000 on machinery and $3,000 on stock. The engine and boilers belonged to A. T. BRIGGS, owner of the building, and were insured for $3,000 in the Home of New-York, and $1,250 each in the Metropolitan and Adriatic. The building was valued at $40,000, and insured for $20,000, as follows: Home of New-Haven, $2,500; Westchester County, $1,250; Metropolitan, $1,250; Lafayette, $2,500; Merchants of Providence, $2,500; Hoffman, $2,500; Narragansett of Providence, $1,000; Republic of Chicago, $1,500; Mechanics' and Traders', $5,000. The two-story building, Nos. 250, 252 and 254 Cherry-street, owned by Mr. BRIGGS and occupied by him as a stable, was damaged to the amount of $3,000, by being crushed by the falling walls of the rice mill, and is insured in Mechanics' and Traders' Company for $3,000.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MAIN.

The steamship *Main*, which left Bremen Feb. 5, and Southampton Feb. 8, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than were those at hand by the *China*.

The *Globe* learns that Mr. AUSTIN, an American millionaire, and the representative of an eminent American shipbuilding firm, has agreed to purchase Deptford Dockyard for £140,000.

The death is announced of Mrs. EMERY, the widow of the celebrated actor JOHN EMERY, whom she survived forty-eight years, and mother of Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, of the Olympic Theatre. Mrs. EMERY was in her 89th year.

The *Figaro* has made a curious discovery. M. ROCHEFORT, the Republican Socialist, the elected of Belleville, is said to be the same person as the Count HENRI DE ROCHEFORT DE LUCAY, who, in 1861, wrote to FRANCIS II., then besieged in Gaeta, to place his sword at the service of Legitimacy. The fact is said to have been divulged by the Duke DE SAN-CESARIO, who opened the letter in his quality of Private Secretary to the ex-King.

The Florence *Nazione* announces that it is to be prosecuted for publishing a recent letter of MAZZINI, in which he declined an invitation sent to him by some French Republicans to attend a dinner, at St. Maude, on the anniversary of the death of LOUIS XVI. In this letter some of the well-known political views of the writer found expression, and the *Nazione* by merely reproducing those views, is placed in exactly the position it would occupy had it adopted them.

The *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg says that Asiatic cholera now rages at Moscow in its worst form. People are suddenly attacked by the epidemic while walking in the streets, and there have been several cases in which death was instantaneous. According to the *Official Messenger* there were twenty-six cases of cholera at Orel on the 13th of January, and twenty-seven more were added in the following week. Of these fourteen are dead, and seventeen have recovered. In the Government of Minsk (Russian Poland) there were nine cases of cholera between the 29th of December and the 6th of January, six of which have ended fatally. At Kursk three persons were attacked on the 20th of January, all of whom have since died. The cholera has also appeared in the government of Smolensk, in Western Russia.

The Canton of Geneva continues to assert by its legislation the principle of separation between Church and State. We mentioned the resolution recently arrived at by the Grand Council to completely exclude religious instruction from the public schools. Another decision of the same assembly is now reported, which suppresses the grant hitherto made to the Sisters of Charity. A fresh proposal will shortly be discussed to do away with the subvention given by the State to the Bishop, to assist him in meeting the expenses of receiving guests. The Grand Council of Bâle, on its side, has just determined that, whilst maintaining Scriptural instruction in the public schools, it will not make that branch of study compulsory. This is quite a revolution for this canton, as up to the present time Protestant children were compelled, after nine years of age, to receive religious teaching. Those of the Roman Catholics and Jews were alone exempt from the obligation.

Mr. MILL writes to state that the letter of his which was read at the emigration meeting at the Lambeth Baths in London did not express his views with regard to the memorial to the Queen, the letter having been written with reference to other matters. In reply to a request that he would sign the memorial, he wrote as follows: "As I perceive that part of a private letter to a friend, referring to matters that had been in discussion between us both verbally and by letter, has been printed as though it expressed my opinion on the memorial to the Queen with the meeting at the Lambeth Baths was held to promote, (to which meeting my letter so quoted had no reference whatever,) I should be obliged by your giving insertion to the letter I wrote in reply to the request to sign the memorial, of which letter I inclose a copy." The following is the letter referred to: "Dear Sir: It is not in my power to sign the memorial as drawn up; for, in the first place, I have not 'heard,' and do not believe, that the Queen 'has been advised to give up the colonies.' In the second place, the entire control of the waste lands of the colonies was, a quarter of a century ago, deliberately given up by the mother country to the Colonial Governments. I thought at the time, and still think, that this was a mistake; but any attempt now to revoke the concession could have no effect but to provoke the separation which the memorialists desire to avert. No measure, therefore, for making the colonial lands accessible to British emigrants can now be taken by any authority save the Governments of the different colonies. The Queen cannot even propose such a measure to any Colonial Legislature, except through the medium of an Administration drawn from, and responsible to the Colonial Legislature itself. Lastly, I think the proposed proclamation would be liable to great misinterpretation in the colonies, unless a wish for such a declaration were previously expressed by the colonies themselves; and though I agree with the memorialists in thinking that there should be systematic consultation on colonial affairs with representatives of the colonies, I think it should be with the elected authorities of those countries, and not with individuals selected by the Ministry at home, generally on very imperfect knowledge, to be made members of the Privy Council.

I am, &c., J. S. MILL.

Mr. C. W. EDDY.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Danger—Colonial Questions—Emigration—Views of the London Press on Emigration to the New World—Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which may have motives beyond my power of guessing, has published an alarming leading article on "The Irish Danger." It is not the Fenians nor the Repealers. They can be put down at once. It is the danger that the great body of the farmers, if disappointed by the Land bill which the Government is about to bring before Parliament, will combine in passive resistance to the landlords and refuse to pay their rent.

This "may grow into the most serious and obstinate Irish difficulty which the English Government have yet had to meet. It is time our rulers should realize the full gravity of the situation and act before it is too late."

When the farmers who have been expecting fixity of tenure

"are rudely awakened from their foolish dream by the announcement of the Government measure, it is on the cards that the whole seething and discordant, and now mutually hostile, elements of Irish discontent may bury their differences and unite in a common disaffection; and Priests, Fenians, murderers and tenant-leaguers join to offer for once a combined array in defiance of Imperial authority. It is our fear, and almost our conviction, that no such difficult or perplexing crisis has ever yet threatened our Executive in its relations with the sister island—in this century at least. The Repeal agitation was not half so grave; the Fenian outbreak was not half so formidable; even the emancipation demand was incomparably less dangerous, because that could righteously be disarmed by concession. But here it would be wicked and fatal as well as weak to yield; the law must be enforced, the rights and property of citizens must be maintained, and their lives must be protected. Civil war must be courageously faced, if civil war be necessary."

Still the difficulty can be overcome

"if it be faced and firmly and peremptorily dealt with. Let the Government, immediately before they bring forward their land scheme, arm themselves with ample powers to suppress all violence, sedition and resistance, and make the law once again supreme."

So, if this is not sheer sensationalism, we are within ten days of an earthquake. The mine is charged, the train is laid, the match is lighted, and Mr. GLADSTONE will touch it off before this letter can reach you. But if we are all blown to smithereens, you will hear of it by telegraph. But, really, did you ever see a leading article better calculated to make a panic on the Stock Exchange and a run on the Bank of England? But there is no run, and consols have gone up.

COLONIAL QUESTIONS.

The Colonists do not mean to be lost sight of. The Red River rebellion came just in time for them. "A Colonist" has been writing to the *Times* in behalf of Canada. He fears, and not without reason, that England is afraid to keep Canada. But for Canada there could be no war between England and America. If there were no danger of such a war, there would be little need of army or navy, and it would be comparatively easy to deal with Ireland. With Canada independent, neutral, or annexed to the United States, neither England or America would ever think of going to war with each other. They could not fight at such a distance. The question with timid politicians there is how best to get rid of Canada. She is independent now; but America will not recognize her independence and treat her as a neutral. To make her so, she must become independent in name as well as in fact; and that is not so easy. The "Colonist" who writes in the *Times* says Canada neither will nor can be thrown off; and therefore must become an integral portion of the Empire, under a central Government which shall bind together all its parts. And in case of a war with America, Canada, he thinks, could give good account of herself. She is inaccessible in Winter and has 40,000 militia. She can raise as many men as the Confederate States ever had in the field, has stronger fortresses and more defensible positions, at long distances apart and across a more difficult country. Then she has the nucleus of a strong naval power and thousands of hardy seamen, with England behind her from which to draw supplies. If England gives up Canada she cannot hold Bermuda and must lose her West Indies. In short, Canada is the pivot of British power. If she is lost all is lost. England would not be able to send troops from India to Vancouver's Island, and so make a descent upon California. Australia would be unprotected and India untenable.

The *Times* is evidently impressed with this view of the case, but does not see its way to a Pan-Anglican confederation. The first condition of the formation of such a homogeneous Empire would be the formation of a central Government strong enough to control the whole, and every member of the confederation would be obliged to surrender something of its present independence and self-government, which not one of them will think of doing.

So, "The alternative is a system of self-governed communities owning a common origin, and bound to one another by ties of descent, of race, of language, and of literature, but enjoying complete political independence. England would remain the original of all, and the glory of occupying such a position in relation to so many free communities spreading over the world, may well be deemed not inferior to the conception of an overruling supremacy."

So poor Canada must sit there like a rabbit, shivering under the cold eye of the boa constrictor that is waiting its convenience to crush, and slaver, and swallow her up.

EMIGRATION.

Closely connected with the integrity of the Empire question, is that of emigration. England has parted with all control of the vast quantities of fertile land in her colonies. She cannot dispose of an acre in Canada, Australia, New-Zealand or South Africa. The Colonial Governments could, if they pleased, shut out colonists as they have shut out convicts; or they can put prohibitory duties on land as well as manufactures. England has no place for her surplus population which is under the control of the Imperial Parliament, which has shown its imperiousness by this foolish surrender of all control of the vast national territories. Still, the colonies want settlers. Men are the riches of all new countries, and are as much in demand in Australia as they are a drug in these islands. Vast numbers of Irish have been going these many years by their own energies and resources. Thousands of the Scotch have done the same, or been sent off by the proprietors who wanted their land for other uses. The English are now moving, as you have seen the past year. Large emigration societies are now being formed. The Government does not seem disposed to aid the work, though its members personally encourage it. Mr. GOSCHEN, President of the Poor Law Board, has declined to assist emigration officially, but he has subscribed liberally, offering to give so much a head for each thousand transported, and others are doing the same. The matter will be brought before Parliament, and an attempt made to induce the Government to allow at least the use of the transport ships for this purpose. If long screw steamers were used, taking the short sea route by the Suez Canal, it would shorten the voyage to Australia by one-half.

Where to go? Canada is near but cold. Australia is warm but distant. British Columbia too far to think of. New-Zealand has had too much trouble. Tasmania is recommended as a terrestrial Paradise, a garden of beauty and fertility, with a delicious climate and wonderful scenery. I know that JOHN MITCHELL has given a most fascinating description of it in his account of his residence there, but neither he nor General MEAGHER stayed there longer than they could help. A book has just been published which gives a strange account of this colony. It confirms all previous descriptions of the beauty and salubrity of the island, but says the inhabitants are deserting it. A horrible curse seems to rest upon it and drive people away. It has been the scene of the most awful crimes and fiendish barbarities, enacted by the convicts and settlers upon the natives and each other. The last native has perished—the convicts are dying out, but the curse remains. A settled gloom—a deep despondency comes over people—they can bear it no longer, and depart—so that unless settlers can soon be induced to come from England the whole country will become a desert.

Tasmania, formerly known as Van Dieman's Land, south of Australia, is about as large as Ireland, or one of the larger American States, that is, it is 200 miles by 240, and contains about 26,000 square miles, with a population of some 90,000. It is full of mountains, rivers, lakes, climate and productions like those of Pennsylvania or Virginia. A beautiful country, but a long way to go. And when the English emigrant has looked the world all over, he is apt to make up his mind that the best country for him to go to is the one he can most readily reach, and in which he will find most of the elements of civilization. America, on the whole, offers him more inducements than any British Colony, and America will continue to get the greater number of those who wish to better themselves by leaving these islands. Assisted emigrants will go to the colonies that assist them. Those who can help themselves or who are left to their free choice, will go to America. Even those who go first to Canada will find their way across into the States. The *Standard* gives a glowing account of the inducements to emigrate to the Red River country, where "millions of acres, as level as a lawn, await the plow, without a tree upon the surface or a rock beneath the soil. The fallow earth, untilled from the hour of man's creation, waits to give forth its fruit, prepared to nourish myriads of people." Very nice, but did the writer ever look upon the map and calculate how emigrants, men, women and children, are to get there?

No doubt it is the interest of England that the great masses of the English speaking nations of the future should be loyal, or at least friendly to their mother land; and this the "Colonist" imagines can be secured by emigrants from either Great Britain or Ireland going anywhere except to the United States.

"Take," he says, "the Irish exodus to the United States and to Canada. In the former, the emigrant finds himself surrounded by influences hostile to England, his old antipathies are not only perpetuated, but intensified, and, without almost any exception, every Irishman there becomes a Fenian, his powers of mischief increasing with his wealth; in the latter, he finds himself without a wrong, no dominant Church, no land grievance, no exclusion from his fair share of influence in the direction of public affairs; his surroundings and the example of his countrymen all tend to make him a loyal subject, and there is not one in a thousand who would not meet in deadly enmity a Fenian invasion at the Canadian frontier. Are, then, the symbol of English sovereignty, the influence of English associations, and that wholesome retention of a feeling of reverence, without which a community must deteriorate, of no account in these outlying portions of the Empire, even as respects the future of Great Britain? I hesitate alluding to the passionate sentiment of loyalty to the person and family of the Sovereign, no less than to the Constitution, existing in the hearts of the great body of colonists. No one can understand, who did not witness, the almost idolatrous devotion extended to Prince ARTHUR in his recent visit to the rural districts of Canada, simply because he was the son of their Sovereign. It was not mere curiosity or a senseless ambition to be presented, no gaping desire for sight seeing, but a profound and respectful homage, coming from the heart of a loyal people."

But the *Times*, which does not quite see its way to a great Pan-Anglican Confederation, belting the globe, and comprising, as Mr. FORSTER says, all English-speaking peoples, thinks that though all may become as independent as America, they may still continue in the bond of peace, and all the better, perhaps, without being overruled by a central authority, while England would be regarded by all as their

"ancient home, rich in inherited experience of political life, the scene of the inspiration of all that is noblest in their common literature, the repository of accumulated treasures of arts and science. Nor would the work of England cease. Whatever the Colonies may become, their Constitutions have been modeled on the example of England. It should be the ambition of the inhabitants of these isles, remembering how much will have been especially reserved for them, to continue to work out the social and political questions in the solution of which is to be found the means of elevating the politics of the world."

These are beautiful sentiments, and I trust that I appreciate them fully. I think, indeed, that all the nations of the world ought to go down on their knees and humbly learn political science of England, this great country which, after three centuries, is beginning to pacify Ireland; which has managed to build such a metropolis as London as the expression of its sense of the beautiful in architecture, and art, and fitness, as the centre of its national life; which is now struggling with its dense masses of pauperism and crime; which is trying to fling off its surplus and poverty-stricken population; which cannot control the outrages of great masses of its artizans, now engaged about Sheffield in unionist and non-unionist fights; which is agitating for the education of its millions of children growing up in ignorance; and doing it all with that serene and sublime self-complacency which finds its expression in the leaders of the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph*.

THEATRICALS.

Mr. TOM TAYLOR's German drama of "Queen Elizabeth" is a success, and the *Times'* critic hopes it may have opened a new era for the English stage. It seems likely, if it be true, that when things get to their worst they mend. With rare exceptions it is a heavy risk to go to a London theatre—the risk of being bored and disgusted by poor pieces and bad acting. I try them all round from time to time, not in much hope, but from a sense of duty, and three times in four I come home thinking I will never go to that house again. The acting in the first piece tears your nerves in pieces; you are glad it is a stupid piece, for the acting would spoil a good one. Then you get the principal piece and the star performers, and it may be worse yet. It is useless to damn a piece the first night. The manager has spent his money on it, and has no other. As to the burlesques, pretty legs, flash songs, and cellar flap dances tire you at last. Oh, that London could have one theatre like the Français at Paris, or the Odeon, where you could be sure of good plays and good acting. There ought to be wealth enough and taste enough in England to establish and support one national theatre, which should be a model and normal school for all the rest; to appear at which should be the ambition of every artist; where an engagement would be for the actor what an honorary degree of Oxford or Cambridge is to a man of science and letters. The universities grant a degree of "Mus. Doc." to musicians—why not a corresponding degree to actors? But the engagement to play at such a theatre as I imagine would be degree enough in every line of acting—a passport to all English-speaking theatres in the world. Literature may not need an academy, but art, and especially the dramatic art, needs every means of culture, and everything which can improve the standard of requirement. The drama prospers, for people will have amusement—but its prosperity is chaotic, disorderly and of a very uncertain character. The sensation of the hour, perhaps of the season, is the appearance of M. HERVE in "Chilpéric," a burlesque opera of the liveliest character. M. HERVE is a genius full of originality, and with as much go, almost, as OFFENBACH. He composes, sings, dances, and acts the most grotesque parts with equal vigor; and his broken English brightens the fun of his performance.

MONADNOCK.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Dogmatic Formulas Submitted to the Assembly.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It will be remembered that among the propositions submitted to the Council by the prelimary commissions was a series of dogmatic formulas. The first twenty-one of these are issued, and have now reached us. The *Civilta Cattolica*, the special organ of the Pope, has lately published a series of articles which are now considered as having been obviously intended to prepare the Catholic world for the appearance of these canons, of which the following is a translation:

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Canon I.—Whosoever says that the religion of Christ is not existing and expressed in any community established by Christ Himself, but that it can be rightly held and exercised by each individual for himself, and without regard to any community which constitute the Church of Christ, let him be anathema.

Canon II.—Whosoever says the Church has not received from Christ any positive and unchangeable organization, but that it is, just like any other human community, mutable and transformable according to the changes of the times, let him be anathema.

Cannon III.—Whosoever says the Church of Divine Promises is not an external and visible community, but a purely internal and invisible one, let him be anathema.

Canon IV.—Whoever says that the true Church is not a body in itself, but consists of different and dispersed denominations, and is diffused throughout them all; or that the different communities opposed to each other in their professions of faith, and divided in their spirit, equally form members or parts of the one common Church of Christ, let him be anathema.

Canon V.—Whosoever says that the Church of Christ is not an institution absolutely necessary for reaching eternal happiness, or that men can arrive at this blessing through the exercise of any other kind of religion, let him be anathema.

Canon VI.—Whosoever says that the authority with which the Catholic Church prescribes and condemns all religious sects separated from its communion is not prescribed by Divine right; or that about religious truths only opinions, not certainties, can exist, and that therefore all religious sects are to be tolerated, let him be anathema.

Canon VII.—Whosoever says that this very Church of Christ can fall into darkness or error, and so deviate from the Holy Truth in faith and morals, and fall away from its original institution into depravity and corruption, let him be anathema.

Canon VIII.—Whosoever says that the present Church of Christ is not the last and highest institution for reaching eternal happiness, but that there is another to be expected through a new and more complete effusion of the Holy Spirit, let him be anathema.

Canon IX.—Whosoever says that the infallibility of the Church is restricted only to things contained in the Divine Revelation, but is not extended to other truths which are necessary to the integral maintenance of the Revelation, let him be anathema.

Canon X.—Whosoever says that the Church is not a perfect institution, but merely a corporation, or that it is of such a nature, with regard to civil society or the State, as to be subject to the temporal power, let him be anathema.

Canon XI.—Whosoever says that the Church, divinely instituted, is like a society of equals, and that the bishops, having offices and duties, possess no governmental power bestowed upon them by Divine right, and which they can freely exercise, let him be anathema.

Canon XII.—Whosoever says that Christ, our Saviour and Sovereign, has conferred upon the Church the power to direct only by advice and persuasion those who turn aside, not to compel them by orders, by coercion, and by external verdicts and statutory punishments, let him be anathema.

Canon XIII.—Whosoever says that the true Church of Christ, out of which there is no salvation, is any other than the holy Catholic and Roman Apostolic Church, let him be anathema.

Canon XIV.—Whosoever says that the Holy Apostle Peter was not appointed by Christ as the first of the apostles, and as the visible head of the whole Church militant, or that he had only the honorary supremacy, but not the true and real jurisdiction, let him be anathema.

Canon XV.—Whosoever says that it is not according to Christ's own will that St. Peter has permanent successors in his supremacy over the whole Church, or that the Roman Pope is not the successor of Peter in this primacy by Divine right, let him be anathema.

Canon XVI.—Whosoever says that the Roman Pope has only the office of superintendence and direction, not the highest and fullest power of jurisdiction over the whole Church, or that this power is not direct and legitimate over the whole of the various Churches, let him be anathema.

Canon XVII.—Whosoever says that the independent Church authority, as established by the Catholic Church and bestowed upon her by Christ, and the supreme civil power cannot exist together, so as to preserve the due rights of both, let him be anathema.

Canon XVIII.—Whosoever says that the power necessary for the government of a civil State does not emanate from God, or that one is not bound by Divine law to submit himself to such power, or that such power is repugnant to the natural liberty of men, let him be anathema.

Canon XIX.—Whosoever says that all rights existing between men arise from the political State, and that there is no other authority besides that so constituted, let him be anathema.

Canon XX.—Whosoever says that the supreme rule for public and social conduct is in the law of the political State, or in the public opinion of men, or that the judgments of the Church concerning what is lawful and unlawful do not extend to such actions, or that there may be something allowed by civil rights that is not allowed by Church rights, let him be anathema.

Canon XXI.—Whosoever says that the laws of the Church have no binding power, excepting so far as they are confirmed by the sanction of the civil power, or that the civil power has the right, consequent on its high authority, to pronounce judgment or decisions in matters of religion, let him be anathema.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Question of Annexation Among the Country People—Effect of the Protectorate—Result of Peace—Proposal for Annexation of Venezuela—Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870.

The question of the annexation of this country to the United States continues to be the all-absorbing topic with the Dominicans, and the feeling in favor of the measure is manifestly on the increase. The verdict in the towns has been already virtually pronounced; but the country people, who there was reason to believe did not look with so friendly an eye upon the project as their urban compatriots, are now in such a temper of mind as to leave no room for doubt that when the question shall be fairly put to them their suffrages will be given on the same side as those of the population of the towns. The good effects, already apparent, of the United States protectorate are converting the most prejudiced and stubborn among them. Never since the country has become independent have the Dominicans enjoyed such a sense of security from revolutionary violence as at present; the consequence being that agriculture and trade are reviving on every hand, and that a spirit of enterprise has sprung up full of promise as to the future prosperity of the land. The Protectorate has completely crushed out the hopes of the revolutionary party, of which CABRAL, LUPERON and PIMENTEL were leaders. These men, it is well known, had been promised aid by the Haytian insurrectionists, who have just succeeded in overthrowing the Government of SALNAVE; and there can be no doubt that but for the fact that the United States has taken San Domingo under its protection, they would have followed up the bloody doings which have disgraced their victory at Port-au-Prince, by an invasion of this Republic. But the recent visit of an American war vessel to the ports of Jacmel and Cape Haytien, for the purpose of advising the Haytian authorities of the protectorate, and of warning them of what would be the consequences to themselves of giving aid and comfort to the Dominican rebels, has had the desired effect, and the attempt to overthrow BAEZ has been abandoned in despair.

ANNEXATION OF VENEZUELA.

It is reported here, on unquestionable authority, that President BAEZ has just received a communication from some influential parties in Venezuela requesting him to use his good offices with the United States Government to secure the annexation of that Republic to the States. The individuals addressing him say they are heartily tired of the constantly recurring revolutions in Venezuela, and that they see no hope for the country but in the establishment of such a strong and stable Government as annexation would give them. They add that there is a considerable party in Venezuela in favor of annexation to the United States, and that all that is needed to develop its strength is some sign of encouragement from the American Government. The circumstance of this application having been made to BAEZ is remarkable, as showing that the Spanish-American Republics are alive to his movement for placing San Domingo under the Stars and Stripes, and that his example in this matter will not fail to exert a powerful influence upon their people.

BUSINESS.

All is quiet at Samana. Colonel FABENS, the United States agent, is still there in charge. An American vessel has been unloading coal at the naval station, where preparations are in progress for the erection of a number of Government buildings, the materials for which are expected to arrive shortly from the States. An English and a French war vessel have recently visited Samana, but after a stay of two or three days they took their departure. The United States steamer *Nantasket* is in this port. Business both here and at Port-au-Platte is quite lively. There has been an excellent tobacco crop this year, and the exports of that article are largely on the increase. There is every prospect of an extensive trade being developed between these two ports and New-York.

New-Jersey Internal Revenue Returns.

The following returns have been made by insurance, transportation, gas and banking companies in the Fifth District of New-Jersey for the month of January:

INSURANCE COMPANIES.	Receipts.
Newark Mutual Fire	$7,014
Citizens' Mutual Fire and Marine	566
American Mutual, Newark	11,017
Merchants' Mutual, Newark	4,207
Mechanics' Fire, Newark	1,190
New-Jersey Fire, Newark	1,199
People's Mutual, Newark	3,233
New-Jersey Plate Glass, Newark	544
Newark City Mutual, Newark	2,841
Fireman's, Newark	7,799
Mutual Safety Fire	38
BANKS.	**Dividends.**
First National, Newark	$15,780
Second National, Newark	10,780
Newark City, Newark	25,789
Newark Banking Company, Newark	35,842
First National, Jersey City	21,052
Hudson County National, Jersey City	18,069
Second National, Jersey City	31,578
RAILROADS.	**Receipts.**
Newark and Bloomfield Horse Car	$749
Orange and Newark Horse Car	13,430
Hoboken and Jersey City	1,599
North Hudson Company	12,725
Northern Railroad of New-Jersey	14,063
Pavonia Horse Car	2,087
Newark and Irvington Horse Car	1,911
Newark and Clinton	962
Jersey City and Bergen	12,231
New-Jersey Railroad and Trans. Company	96,613
Perth Amboy and Woodbridge	1,150
FERRIES.	**Receipts.**
Weehawken	22,514
Jersey City	20,764
GAS COMPANIES.	**Cubic ft.**
Orange	822,000
Newark	5,779,000
People's, Hudson City	2,212,344
Jersey City and Hoboken	[illegible]
EXPRESS COMPANIES.	[illegible]
New-Jersey, Newark	[illegible]
Traders', Newark	[illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HUSH!

Hush! the murmur of the river,
And the breeze through oak and pine
Flutters to the open casement,
Thrills the slender Eglantine:
Lo! *one* comes; I hear the rustle
Of her garments through the gloom,
And her footstep wakes the echo,
And her presence fills the room.

Hush! I hear a trembling promise
And a fond farewell of tears,
And my vision lies behind me
In the valley of the years:
For a moment met together
Neither speak, and neither move,
With a sudden sense of sorrow
Born of memory and of Love.

Hush! the night is still, and holy
Love must whisper full of truth,
And the glory of her presence
Brightens all my wasted youth.
Link our hands, my heart relenting
"Oh! beloved I forgive!"
Know such moments come from Heaven
When the dead return and live.

—*Dublin University Magazine.* U. L. A.

THE FLOWER OF THE RUINS.

FROM THE SPANISH OF FERNAN CABALLERO.

BY R. S. FABER.

I.

At the beginning of this century, and before the French invasion of the Spanish peninsula, a large party was assembled in one of the country houses which surround Lisbon like so many pots of flowers.

At that time political subjects were confined to the members of the Government. Would that the same would come to pass now! Thus we should be able to speak of them with the same tranquillity to which a husband gave utterance on gazing at the tomb of his wife:

Ci gît ma femme. Ah! qu'elle est bien
Pour son repos et pour le mien!

From this it ensued that those who met together in society did not hold arguments, but only amused themselves. Men did not seek to give themselves the importance and appearance of public characters, those affected airs of wisdom—often enough counterfeited in private life—nor did they look forward to a sour and critical old age. On the contrary, they prolonged, sometimes even to excess, a cheerful and energetic youth, which at all events did not make men hypocritical, arrogant or less fitted to govern.

The women, without having any pretensions to the spirit of independence with which advanced ideas sought to inoculate them, did not aspire to be free, but they were in reality sovereigns—a thing which the good taste and delicacy of that state of society produced. The influence of woman is the most refined culture which man receives.

The lady of the house in which the company we have mentioned was assembled, was seated at the table, which was covered with a sumptuous repast. Considering that she had passed her *première jeunesse*, she was still very pretty; and though, with her accustomed good taste, she devoted herself unceasingly to the guests at her side, her black and beautiful eyes did not stir from an elegant and handsome young man who was seated at the further end of the table. One of those who were sitting near her, and who was an intimate friend of the house, noticed it and smiled. Then she said to him in a low and trembling voice:

"Is he not certainly very handsome?"

"As certainly as that he is the image of yourself," answered her friend.

"No, no," replied the lady; "I am *petite*, and he has the figure of his father."

"It is true," answered her neighbor, "that he has the tall stature of his father, but that does not prevent his having the perfect features of his mother."

This son had just returned from England, where his father, who was a Consul, had determined that he should be educated; and it was in honor of his return that the present entertainment was given.

The company had risen from the table, and now formed into different groups, some round the piano, some at the card-tables, and others on the terrace in front of the house, to enjoy the fresh air and beautiful view which extended into the far distance; most lovely though, in the magic light of the moon, which, reflected in the sea, gave it a brilliant horizon of silver.

The lady of the house sat down by the door opening into the garden, and in a short time the new-comer came and seated himself by her.

"How beautiful this is, mother!" exclaimed he, with enthusiasm.

To which she replied:

"You have not, then, altogether forgotten your country in the ten years you have been away, my son?"

"Oh, no!" answered the young man. "But the images my memory preserved were those which my childhood saw with childhood's eyes, and which are consequently completely distinct from those I now perceive."

"And which please you most?"

"That will be difficult for me to tell, mother. But that which I can unhesitatingly assure you is, that what I now see has the advantage of giving surprise and inspiring admiration without having lost the indefinable charm which memory lends it. Thus it is that both my eyes and heart enjoy it at the same moment."

II.

Pedro, for so was the new-comer named, had a nature essentially and profoundly poetic. Not that he had a vast and creative imagination, but he possessed in his heart an ever-flowing fount of poetry. Therefore, if he did not express a beautiful thought in verse well, he yet impregnated everything with this poetic manna sent down from Heaven on our barren life; and besides this, he lent to matters a romanesque hue or disposition, since for him poetry consisted in the simple and ordinary, but not in the extravagant. His ideal was a restricted one, and illumined with its own divine internal light everything which was naturally good, innocent and sincere. He instinctively kept aloof from the burning volcanoes and lavas of the passions—from deceptive lights and false, though brilliant, ideas—from the pompous sound of bombastic wordiness, having, like the Kings of the East, a star in the sky, which he followed with blind faith.

Thus it was that Pedro was a modest and retiring young man, because in his mother alone he had found that similarity of ideas and sentiments which inspires and engenders entire confidence. Divorced by inclination and by duty from all vices, he had not grown intimate with young men of his own age who are wont to display them; we know not whether as prerogatives, or as signs of want of prejudice, or as ornaments, or as trophies of rebellion.

So it happened that he was accustomed to walk alone, without failing on this account, to enjoy himself among those myrtles and laurels which make that of Lisbon one of the most beautiful public walks in Europe.

Pedro had often noticed with wonder a girl of humble condition, but remarkable beauty, who used to sit all alone on one of the benches in the promenade, and who leaned her head on her hand, and only raised her eyes from the ground to fix them upon him. There was in these glances a mixture of sorrow, of innocence, or ignorance of the usages of society, united to an interest so expressive, yet uncalled for by him who inspired it, that could not fail to surprise him. Nevertheless, in the delicate feelings of Pedro, the irritation caused by this overcame all the attraction that her beauty and all the interest with which her sorrow ought naturally to have inspired him. Every evening he found the girl in the same place; every evening he saw some young gallants, whom this lovely apparition attracted, rudely repulsed; and every evening the sorrow that was gradually being deeply engraved on that young and beautiful face was more marked.

Keratry says that God has given pity to intercede for disgrace. Thus it happened that, after some days, Pedro, on entering the promenade at evening, and noticing that the girl rose up to go away (and, by way of farewell, fixed on him her large eyes, from which flowed floods of tears), in spite of the natural timidity of his character and severity of his conduct, was induced to follow her, more by reason of the compassion her tears inspired than by the power her beauty exercised.

When in his pursuit he had penetrated some solitary paths, Pedro hastened up to her and asked, timidly, if any grief afflicted her, and if it was of a nature which he could remedy or alleviate.

"I am deeply disgraced," answered she, bursting into a bitter flood of tears.

"What disgrace has befallen you?"

"I cannot tell it."

"Then you will not find advice. Why do you come every evening to the promenade?"

"Formerly I came because they obliged me; now I come of my own free will."

"Who was it, and what was the motive that compelled you, who are so young and beautiful, to come all alone to a public walk?"

"That I cannot tell you."

"And why do you now come of yourself?"

The girl was silent. Pedro repeated his question.

"What matters it to you?" she answered, with a mixture of indignation, grief and brusquerie, which, though closely united, made themselves each clearly perceptible in her harsh words, her bitter accent, and her tears of sorrow.

"It matters to me because I ask you," said Pedro.

"But why does it matter to you?"

"Because you interest me."

"Really!" exclaimed she.

"Most truly," answered Pedro. "Tell me, the motive for your grief."

"It cannot be. If I interest you, show me that it is so in some other way than by asking questions."

Pedro took from his purse a piece of gold and offered it to her.

"Not this!" she exclaimed, vehemently. "Prove your interest neither by questions nor by money. The one shows curiosity the other charity, but neither shows——"

She paused, and added, with sorrow, "interest."

"Let me accompany you to your home," said Pedro, every moment more charmed, and every moment more interested by this strange girl. She could not conceal a shudder, and cried:

"No, no! do not think of it. It cannot be."

"Are you married?" asked Pedro.

"I am not married, and I never will marry—never."

"Then in what can I serve you?" returned he, astonished at encountering such anomalies, such strange reticence in this singular being.

"Serve me? In nothing can you serve me," answered she.

"But in what, at least, can I please you and show you my interest?"

"By letting me admire you, speak to you, and love you, without repulsing me as hitherto you have done."

The temperate character of Pedro, the delicacy of his ideas and feelings regarding the reserve and modesty of women (qualities so instinctive in them that no education is needed for implanting them in their minds) received a rude shock at hearing these words.

Seeing that he kept silence, the girl began to burst into a bitter flood of tears, exclaiming:

"Mother, mother! why didst thou bear me? How cruel all men are!"

"But and if I in my turn should love you, as certainly might happen?" asked Pedro.

"And what harm would there be in it?" replied she.

"Because," said Pedro, "I cannot and ought not to love without knowing whom I love, without knowing that mysterious being who hides herself from me; a woman who, like a cloud, appears without one's knowing whence she comes, and who, like a cloud, can disappear without one's knowing whither she will go."

"I thought," answered she, "that love asked no further question and required to know nothing more than that it was reciprocated; but I see that even to be loved one needs a passport. Farewell! Forget an unhappy being who thought for a moment to find a heart that would give the one which was so lonely a little love in exchange for all its own."

So saying, she left him. Pedro hastened after her. Then the girl stopped, and said, clasping her hands,

"For Heaven's sake! for heaven's sake! do not follow me. I swear to you that to-morrow you shall find me in the promenade."

And swift as those fiery vapors which are seen but for a moment without giving one time to seize on them, she vanished like them into the darkness.

III.

On the following day Pedro, without previous intention and even without noticing it, went out rather earlier than on other evenings to go to his usual walk. But, notwithstanding this, when he reached it there was the strange girl in her same sad attitude and in her accustomed place.

In a short time she rose and left the promenade. Pedro followed her at a distance, until having penetrated some solitary paths where the light of day was dimmed by the almost total absence of the sun, he could overtake and speak to her without being noticed.

Whatever was said on either side was, with but slight variation the same they had spoken the evening before; the interview ending on her part with the vehement and strict prohibition against his following her, and a promise to return the next evening. Every evening Pedro came more deeply in love, more interested and more attracted by the beautiful girl who was at once so delicate and so untaught, so feeling and so stern, so frank and so mysterious; and who finally possessed this last peculiarity of not being able to give Pedro the least information about herself, her family, and her condition.

Although the new-born confidence which was thus established between two persons, who both experienced, as by agreement, the same feelings, authorized Pedro to be exacting in his questions, and compelled her to be frank in her answers, he nevertheless learnt nothing; for the tender and happy girl, who smiled with such sweetness, turned away in silence and sternness on hearing his questions, and if he persisted in them she threatened to depart forever from his side. On the point which Pedro most insisted upon—namely, the knowing where she lived—he could extract no other answer than the single and constant repetition that she lived amongst the ruins, this declaration serving at the same time both as an answer to the inquiries of her lover, and as an excuse for not introducing him into her house. Thus it was that Pedro, in default of another name, had given her that of the "Flower of the Ruins;" since, so long as love and poetry exist, a flower will always be the emblem of a beautiful or beloved girl.

The love and poetic mind of Pedro sometimes induced him to think that she whom he loved might be some orphan immured since childhood in some convent or educational establishment, who had found means of freeing herself and escaping for a few hours from her confinement. At other times he conjectured that she might be a member of some ruined family, who were living in isolation and obscurity in a corner of their ancient family mansion. And, lastly, at other times he trembled at the idea that she might be unhappily married, and fled in secret from her husband's roof.

In this manner passed the Spring, which, together with other flowers, had sheltered this love, and then seen it spring up in the free air between Heaven and earth, in the midst of flowers, like the love of the birds and butterflies, singing like the one, playing like the other, and, like both, without taking thought for the morrow. But Spring passed, and its brother Summer, Autumn following with shortening days and clouded skies, and the interviews of the lovers became less long and less frequent. Then it was, that Pedro determined to free himself from the strange and fettered condition in which he found himself placed.

He had, however, gained one great advantage in being able to impose his wishes upon her, even during the short reign of the girl—that is, in the time she had been beloved—and this advantage was that which the one of two lovers possesses who is beloved with fervor greater than that which he himself feels. Thus it was that, trusting in the ascendency he exercised over his beloved, he intimated to her the final resolution he had adopted of making her choose between the alternative of putting an end to relations enveloped in a mystery, which kept their souls asunder, and which could not in this manner satisfy either his heart or his reason, or of introducing him frankly and openly into her house and private life.

"But why," said she, lovingly, though grieved, "do you wish to know the ruins? Does not the flower satisfy you?"

"The flower does satisfy me," replied Pedro; "but I wish for it with its roots. I wish to take it from its ruins and transplant it to a soil which may be mine, and in which I can cultivate it without fear of its being torn from me by violence."

"The flower of the ruins has thorns, and knows how to protect itself," answered she; "and it cannot," she added, sadly, "be transplanted. Besides, the ruins will cause the flower to be despised."

"This strange and prolonged secrecy will do so even more," said Pedro.

The poor girl, in her grief, refused, entreated, wept, but it was all in vain. Pedro, exasperated by her obstinate refusal, persisted inflexibly in his determination, and the poor flower of the ruins yielded at length with great repugnance and profound sorrow, and appointed a certain day for gratifying the wishes of her lover.

IV.

At that time there was in the upper part of Lisbon a suburb which had been destroyed by the earthquake of 1755, and not rebuilt. It was composed of broad streets of ruins, destitute of beauty and picturesqueness, old and tottering to their fall, without possessing either grandeur or ancient reminiscences—fragments without a history, and without the solemn calm of death, such as those ruins possess which are made by time—destruction having set her repulsive seal upon them as on those which are caused by man or produced by a deluge.

The walls of the houses were, however, still standing; but some, being despoiled of their window panes and lattices, seemed like eyes without eyelids, and others, deprived of their doors, like the entrances to caverns. The courtyards and houses, full of pools of water and rubbish, displayed as their only dress some straggling nettle or silent lizard, which latter, in color like the stones, was scarce perceptible amongst them. A feeble echo from some gloomy passage answered the melancholy reflections which inspired him who trod amid this assemblage of things that once had been. Nothing was left of that which life had given them. Together with their inhabitants had disappeared the ornaments and comforts with which even one of lowly condition adorns his dwelling, as the birds their nests with feathers and with moss. Nothing could be seen more uncongenial to sight and feeling than these lines of bare and densely-crowded ruins, which appeared to be the residence of absolute mystery, the dwelling of unpunished crime, and the refuge of solitary desolation.

It is true that at the foot of the height on which they were, there was the splendid promenade, in which, amidst myrtles and laurels, walked a brilliant throng. It is true that some distance off, and on the banks of the Tagus, life and commerce streamed swiftly past the gorgeous squares. But they were separated from the gloomy traces of the great catastrophe by that which keeps things further apart than distance—namely, desertion; by that which annihilates and destroys more than death, forgetfulness.

Nevertheless, where is to be found a place in which life will not be met with, since even in the coffin wherein a corpse is inclosed and buried in the earth, life springs up again!

Thus it was that in these forsaken and gloomy skeletons of what had once been houses, there had installed himself one or other of those voluntary pariahs who live in isolation, because this isolation it is which pities, sympathizes with, or suits them.

A thatch of reeds, a piece of matting hung up before the apertures which had once been windows, some rotten boards joined together at either end by wooden cross-pieces, and fastened inside with a bar so as to form a door, were the repairs made to render part of the ruins habitable. In what once had been the interior of the houses, and in the yards and courts, some pigs were to be seen making themselves as comfortable as Sybarites on beds of filth that were never cleared away, or a lean cock mounted on the loftiest heap of rubbish, and crowing with all the pride that this gallant warrior could expend in order that he might gain the doubtful reputation of having reared them.

How great, then, was Pedro's horror, when, preceded by his guide, he reached this desolate spot, which was that to which she conducted him; and when, pushing open one of the doors described above, she led him into one of these wretched and gloomy caverns!

"Whither are you taking me?" asked Pedro, with horror, pausing at the entrance.

"Did I not tell you?" answered she, dejectedly—"Did I not tell you that the ruins would rob the flower of its illusion?"

"But," exclaimed Pedro, "why did you not confide to me the wretched way you live? Why, with inconceivable and strange pride, did you refuse the assistance of the man who loved you?"

"I could not accept it; and, in consequence of this, I cannot alter my mode of life in the least degree."

"Why?"

"Because I am a slave."

"A slave! Of whom?"

"Of my wicked brothers. I have endeavored to set myself free and fly from their cruel tyranny, and these attempts have always proved vain and cost me dear. Look at this scar on my neck, this arm that I can scarcely move because of a dislocation I have suffered, and you will perceive not only the yoke which weighs heavy on me but also the danger my life would be in were I to escape from them, since, in whatever place I hid myself, their dagger would find me out."

"And what do they compel you to do, unhappy one?"

"To take care of their house and prepare their food. They compel me, gracious Heaven! to attract hither those rich men who recklessly persist in following me whenever they make me go and show myself in public places."

"What say you?" cried Pedro, in terror.

"Yes, yes!" exclaimed she, with vehement despair; "yes, yes! It is for this they avail themselves of the beauty they say Heaven has given me. And when once they have entered these ruins, which, like accomplices, hide and conceal the dead, they dispose of them; and, in order that this crime may not be known or come to light——"

Her voice died away in her throat as she spoke, and she looked round in her turn with terror, as though she feared to see among the cracks of the mouldering and ruined walls ears that might be hearing, and eyes that might be watching her.

"Go on," said Pedro, in anxious suspense; "what do they?"

The girl drew near her lover, and said to him, in a low and feeble voice,

"They murder them!"

"Horror!" cried Pedro, turning from her. "And have I loved this murderess, this decoy of criminals, this siren of the tomb!"

"It is for this reason," continued she, "that I have never wished to bring you to my home. It is for this reason I have resisted your request with such obstinacy. And when compelled by you, I have gratified your wish, availing myself of the absence of my brothers, and when, in obedience to you, I have sought to prove to you my own love, woe is me! I have only lost yours!"

Disgust, terror and fear sealed Pedro's lips.

"And, nevertheless," continued she, "you are the only man, the only being I have ever loved! Through the love I bore for you, which rendered it impossible for me to betray more victims, I have received the wound whose scar I still preserve. And what have I craved of you in exchange for this poor 'flower of the ruins,' but that which the humblest flower craves of the sun, leave to grow up in the heat and brilliance of his light? What do you dread in her whom you have loved a little, that you shrink from her? Oh! unhappy women, always thrust on by men to evil, and never supported by them when they wish to do good! Miserable wretches deprived of mercy, of which their own hearts are never-failing springs! Fragile beings, of whom man in his tyranny takes possession, whom he dishonors with his love, and destroys by his cruelty, desertion, or contempt!"

All that the girl said was so true, so applicable to herself, that Pedro at last, in pity, was going to answer her when they heard furious blows dealt upon the door.

V.

"Gracious Heaven! It is they!" cried the girl, terrified at hearing the blows.

"Who?" asks Pedro.

"My brothers—the murderers without pity, your executioners without mercy," answered she, raising her hands in fear.

The blows redoubled.

"What is to be done, Mother of mercy? What is to be done?" murmured the wretched girl, glancing round in her turn with troubled looks, as though to find a means of safety which it was not possible to find.

The badly-fastened door yielded at this instant to a vigorous push, and three villainous-looking fellows entered the dwelling, which was dimly lighted by a candle stuck on one of the projections of the bare wall. After having addressed to their sister some few brutal words of abuse for her slowness in admitting them, they turned their attention to Pedro, without showing any signs of surprise at finding him there. But their sister, throwing herself in their way, shielded her lover with her own body, exclaiming vehemently:

"No, you shall not kill him without first piercing my breast!"

As his only answer, the eldest of the three seized her by the arm and hurled her to the ground at some distance, thus keeping her away from the spot where this scene was passing.

Pedro was unarmed; but even if he had possessed any weapon, resistance to three such ruffians would have been as useless as it would have been foolish, and could only have served to hasten the inevitable fate that awaited him; and for this reason the villains robbed him of all he had about him without his offering any resistance.

"For Heaven's sake! brothers," groaned their poor sister, who had dragged herself on her knees almost to their feet, "I entreat you not to kill him. He is the only man I have ever loved. In taking his life you take mine. Have pity—for once, at least, have pity on him and me!"

The wretches made light of these piteous entreaties, and seized upon Pedro.

"No, no! you shall not kill him," cried their sister, raising herself up. "If you will not let him go through pity, you shall through fear of my vengeance. You know not how far revenge will carry a woman who, if she has not got your evil heart, yet has in her veins the same blood which runs in yours."

"Bind her," commanded the eldest brother.

"No, no! slay me at once if you do not wish my death to follow that of him I love, and whom you, bloodthirsty tigers that you are, savage beasts accursed of Heaven, seek to kill before my eyes. But I will prevent it; such is the strength and courage of despair; and if I do not succeed, I will avenge myself, as surely as there is in heaven a God who judges us, and a sun that gives us light, by betraying you to justice."

The elder brother advanced a step towards her, but the younger stopped him, saying:

"Do not provoke her further. She has lost her senses, and is capable of anything."

"But she cannot give herself to this man," replied the elder.

"Let us carry him away," proposed the other.

"How! When there is a moon that will betray us?"

"And who passes by here at this hour? For greater security, however, let us disguise him," answered the younger, who accordingly took from a chest the habit of a friar.

He also took a gag, spoke to the brother who had till now remained silent, and who accordingly set himself to work, with the aid of the eldest, to bind their unhappy sister hand and foot, she meanwhile violently resisting them, and endeavoring to repulse them with desperate but useless efforts, they finally leaving her stretched on the ground securely bound and seized with a dreadful fit of convulsions.

Having in the same manner bound Pedro's hands, placed the gag in his mouth, clothed him in the friar's habit and drawn the hood over his face, they set out by the narrow street, which they took in order, as they intended, to cross over to and pass through the ruins opposite.

The path was so bathed in the light of the moon, which fell perpendicularly on the ground, that scarce a shadow was thrown by anything. One of the elder brothers placed himself on each side of Pedro, the third following behind; and thus the gloomy procession advanced in total silence, since their cautious footsteps also passed noiselessly over the ground.

They had scarce got a third of the way down the street, when suddenly they heard a loud voice and command, which shouted to them:

"Halt, there!"

This voice revived and rekindled the extinguished hopes of Pedro like wildfire.

"It is a patrol, and we are lost; let us fly," said the youngest of the brothers.

"Be still," commanded the elder, drawing his dagger, whose blade glittered in the light of the moon like lightning. "If you make the least movement, you are a dead man," said he to Pedro.

The other brother followed his example, and Pedro found himself a prisoner between the sharp points of two daggers concealed under the cloaks of his captors.

At this moment the patrol came up.

"Who goes there?" asked their leader.

"A priest whom we are taking to attend our dying mother," replied the eldest brother, calmly.

The chief of the patrol, seeing the hooded ecclesiastic, believed that what they told him was true; and Pedro, without being able to breathe the least sound or make the slightest movement, heard with despair the patrol take their departure, and the measured tramp of their footsteps die gradually away.

"Hasten on," said the eldest ruffian, turning towards the others to direct them to the ruins. But before reaching them he looked back on hearing the leader of the patrol call out with a sharp voice,

"Halt, there!"

The robbers stopped, muttering curses. The patrol drew near with quickened steps, preceded by a woman, who with disheveled hair, troubled looks, and blood-stained wrists, hastened up and cried in an agonizing tone,

"Save him, save him!" and then throwing herself into the midst of the group, she tore off the hood which covered Pedro's head and face, madly shouting out, "He is saved! Blessed be the providence and justice of God! The innocent blood is saved, although it be at the cost of a crime!"

"What have you done, unhappy girl?" cried Pedro.

"The only thing that remained for me to do," replied she; "to procure your safety, and to seek my death."

"No, you shall not die, for I will save you," exclaimed Pedro.

"Not from my dagger," said, in a voice hoarse with rage, the eldest villain, who, before any one had foreseen or been able to stop the deed, had wreaked his revenge.

"Oh! how cold and sharp this steel is," cried the wounded girl, placing her hand on her pierced breast. "Farewell, Pedro," added she, turning to him as he rushed to her and supported her in his arms: "I die for having preserved you, and thus my death is happier than has been my life!"

"No, no! you shall not die," cried Pedro, in despair. "My preserver shall be my companion in spite of heaven and earth."

"No, no!" answered the dying girl, in a feeble voice; "the flower of the ruins must die amongst them, lonely and deserted as she has been in life. Judge of the heart," added she, raising her eyes, which were already growing dim; "show me that mercy which men have not."

Some time after, three robbers were executed in Lisbon, one of whom particularly attracted the attention of the crowd by the brand of Cain which he bore on his forehead. Meanwhile, in one of the wealthiest and best-known houses, a consultation of physicians was being held, on account of the son of the owner, who was in a state of great danger, the result of a brain fever.—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

On Catching Colds.—Dr. Symes Thompson, Professor of Medicine at Gresham College, London, has recently delivered a "Gresham Lecture" on catching colds. The following extracts will be of interest to our readers:

The prevention of colds is to be accomplished by keeping the skin in a healthy and vigorous state, so that it may at once resume its proper and normal condition when chills have been suddenly applied to it; then the internal congestions are avoided or removed simultaneously with the external contraction and stagnation. The habitual use of cold bathing in the early morning is one very powerful means to this end; it trains the vessels of the skin to rise vigorously into renewed action after the application of a chill. The relaxing influence of over-heated apartments should be avoided, because that saps the power of vigorous reaction; but, in cold weather, the utmost care should be taken to have the entire skin efficiently protected by warm clothing. The powers of the system in periods prone to the production of colds, and most especially when the temperature of the external air is between 32 and 40 degrees of Fahrenheit's heat scale (for that is the condition in which the danger is found to be most certainly incurred,) should be most carefully maintained by the judicious use of sustaining food, and by the avoidance of every kind of injurious derangement or excess. When once internal congestion has been set up, and the cold has been "caught," the thing to be done is immediately to bring back vigorous circulation and exhalation in the skin. The Turkish bath is one of the most convenient and certain of all contrivances for insuring this object: in its absence the vapor bath, or hot air bath may be employed. The action of the bath is to be reinforced by the administration of stimulants, first and foremost amongst which stands concentrated food.

There is one expedient both for preventing and curing "colds," which was not alluded to upon this occasion, (says a writer in *Nature*,) but which is nevertheless as powerful as any of the measures which were described, and it may sometimes be drawn upon in circumstances when those plans cannot be adopted, in consequence of the sufferer being compelled by the exigencies of life to continue to meet exposure to chilling influences. This is abstinence from drink, and liquid food of any kind, until the internal congestion is removed. The remedial action through the skin does its work by drawing away the superabundance of the circulating fluid from the overcharged part. But this desirable result is even more certainly insured if the general bulk of the circulating fluid, or blood, is diminished by withholding supplies of the more liquid, or watery, ingredients; which may be done where the digestive power is unimpaired, without in any way diminishing the richer or more immediately nourishing portion. The instant the general bulk of the circulating blood is diminished, the excess contained in the congested and overcharged membranes is withdrawn and the cold is relieved. Somewhat severe thirst sets in; but curiously enough, simultaneously with the occurrence of this thirst, the congested internal membranes grow moist, and exhale gently and naturally in consequence of the relief of the overcharged vessels. All that is then necessary is to keep the supply of drink down to the point which enables some measure of thirst to be maintained; and during its maintenance there is not the slightest chance of the recurrence of the cold.

Doomed by the Vehmgerichte.—Wherever the Verfehmte, or banished man, was found, whether in a house, in the open street, the high road, or in a forest, he was at once hanged on the nearest tree or post, and any one of the initiated to whom the news of the sentence had been imparted, was bound to help to put it into execution. As a sign that the dead man was put to death, in execution of the sentence of the Holy Vehmic Tribunal, and was not murdered by robbers, a knife was stuck in the tree or ground close beside him. In order to prevent innocent persons from becoming the victims of mere private revenge, on the part of persons who had no connection with the Vehmgerichte, a book was kept called the "Blutbuch," or Book of Blood, in which were inscribed the names of all those against whom sentence of death had been pronounced by the tribunals. Amongst other privileges, the Schöffen of these secret courts possessed that of hanging without formal trial every criminal who was taken in the act; and to the term of "taken in the fact" the legal language of Saxony gave great latitude; it comprehended not merely the offender who was seized while he was committing the crime, but extended to him who was caught running away from the scene of the outrage. Unless, therefore, a prisoner could clear himself by evidence, he would be considered as taken in the fact, and guilty of the crime of murder, if he was found with weapons in his hand in the vicinity of the murdered person, and guilty of theft if he possessed the keys of the place in which stolen property was discovered. But to justify this summary proceeding against a criminal, it was generally necessary that the Freischöffen should have had visible evidence of the act, or that the guilty person should have confessed; and at least three of the initiated Schöffen had to be present to testify against the offender, and to judge and execute the sentence. The terrific power of this fraternity may well excite our astonishment, and we can easily understand how such formidable traditions of the Vehmgerichte have been preserved in the minds of the German people. In other times, or in other countries, we should marvel that so powerful an institution should have been allowed to exist so long without exciting the fiercest hostility from the rulers of the country; but the fact is, that in the state of disorganization in which Germany then was, the Vehmgerichte really gave strength and support to the regular power, and their institution was not only justified, but almost absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country. Princes sought to be members of the fraternity, and caused their Ministers, when it was possible, to be initiated.—*Saint Pauls.*

A Suggestion for Dinner Givers.—A large round table, with nothing tail upon it, a "sunlight" flashing down, a good dinner in course of serving, and a pleasant group around it, presents, we admit, all the materials of pleasure; but even this might, we conceive, be improved upon by art. The guests are too far off from each other to feel that each is the other's neighbor in the social, if not the scriptural sense, too apt to realize the truth that the modern world, with all its attention to dinner and all its marvelous mechanical skill, has not yet discovered the secret of a dining table; that there is, in fact, no such thing, but only a table upon which a dinner may be put. The true idea, we conceive, is one which would be inconvenient in all but the very greatest houses, a table of any length, but so narrow that every guest would look into the eyes of his opposite neighbor, and be able to talk at ease to at least five persons, three opposite and one on each side. To give such a table, which is by nature ugly, a fine pictorial effect, it ought to present to the in-comer a sort of ribbon, a long strip of well-arranged and exceedingly bright colors; but that effect is surely not beyond the reach of the human intellect. Range flowers—not flower-pots, but cut flowers embedded in moss—in open order down the centre as carefully as they would be arranged in a bed in a grandly-designed garden, and heap on each side glass, silver and fine china, and there would be produced an effect which no eye sensitive to color could behold without that sense of content which is the highest of the calmer gratifications. There is no good reason, if expense is once forgotten, why the ground-color of the picture should be white, though white is very effective; and still less why the china should be of the subdued tint modern taste affects, why the glass should all be like water solidified into shapes, and why the napkins should be made of starched white linen. There is no earthly reason except expense why the carafes should not be of the proper substance to hold water, porous clay susceptible of any color and any pattern; the finger glasses of red Bohemian glass, or far better, of that wonderful amber which glows so in false light; the wine-glasses of three colors, so arranged as to form with the finger-glasses a bouquet; and the napkins of the intense scarlet or purple which best throws up all other shades; or why half the silver should not be frosted. To a dinner table so arranged the only objection would be a certain absence of special purpose, of separateness from other tables, and that could be obviated if between every chair stretched out from the table a kind of arm intended to hold the condiments which no one cares to do without, which no one wishes to wait for and which no servant ever brings without a special order. The arm, too, besides breaking the hard lines of the table, would prevent crowding and admit of an improvement at dinner cruelly required, a really luxurious chair to sit in. We English have, we believe, invented a drawing room and library chair upon which improvement is not possible, a chair for which Nero would have given a prize, but our dining room chair, though better than our fathers', is still deficient, wearies the neck, and obliges us to submit to the weariness of carrying our own arms. Seated in the chairs of our dream, with pleasant guests opposite, and therefore visible, and yet near enough to talk to, with brilliant color on every side, and with no scent save that of the flowers, dinner should arrive imperceptibly, each dish in the simplest form in which it can be enjoyed and most easily transferred to its proper place, the plates before the guests.—*Spectator.*

Miss Austen's Novels.—We have yet to mention two of Miss Austen's most characteristic excellencies—her dialogue and her style. In regard to the former we must, of course, remember what a vast change in this respect has passed over society since she wrote. For all that, the dialogues in Miss Austen's novels strike us as much more natural than the dialogues in Richardson's, upon whom she had apparently endeavored to form her own. But her genius was too strong for her. She wrote, moreover, only upon those scenes of life with which she was perfectly familiar; whereas Richardson was in total ignorance of the habits and conversation of that society which it was his ambition to describe. There is something very quaint about the conversations in Miss Austen's novels, but we cannot help feeling certain that it was exactly what people of that class in those days would have said. When Anne Elliott, a young lady of the period, advises Captain Bennick, a young officer in the navy, who is given to quoting Byron, to go through a course of our best English moralists, she does so in perfect good faith, and without a suspicion of wrong. But how charming is the art that can make us accept this as the perfectly natural thing for her to have said on the occasion. The conversation between Henry Tilney and Catherine Morland, on the first night of their meeting in the Bath ball-rooms, is another instance of the same kind, though not so striking perhaps at the first. There is, of course, always a difficulty in placing one's self entirely *en rapport* with any writer who describes the living manners of his or her own age, which is at a long distance from his own. Do what we can, we feel solitary in their company. When we read a writer of our own day who describes the manner of a hundred years ago, we feel that we have a companion in our enjoyment. That cannot be felt by any one who reads Miss Austen. Her style deserves the highest commendation. It has all the form and finish of the eighteenth century, without being in the least degree stilted or unnatural. It has all the tone of good society without being in the least degree insipid. For a specimen of crisp, rich English, combining all the vigor of the masculine with all the delicacy of the feminine style, we suggest the opening chapter of *Northanger Abbey* as a model for any young lady writer of the present age.—*Fortnightly Review.*

Advice by a Lady.—Never write compromising letters to a married man. Sooner or later they will fall into the hands of the inevitable wife. Perhaps he leaves them in his coat pocket, and from the time of that domestic *esclandre* in the house of the Captain of King Pharaoh's guard to the present date much mischief has arisen from the shifting of a coat.

It would be better to avoid lovers with legal incumbrances altogether. It is a pity, too, for there are some charming Benedicks, whose only fault is that they are Benedicks. Be wary with those whose wives also "Live in Arcadia." The wife who is (there are no has beens in this case, "once a coquette always a coquette") a flirt brings all the advantages of finished experience to assist her in detecting the clumsy manœuvres of her spouse.

If you have a heart, give it not to a married man, nor in any way make yourself uncomfortable for his sake. Sooner or later he must and will resign you for his wife. Habit and the law give her an unassailable vantage ground. The horse that escapes to the pasture, and kicks up his heels many times with exceeding great joy in his fictitious freedom, will return meekly to his stall at the feeding hour; and the married man (whatever he may swear in the delight of a novel wickedness) will always return to the bourne where his easy chair, his slippers, his daily occupations, the mistress of his house, and the mother of his children await him. This reflection has a decided moral tendency. Wives, be patient with your husbands. Should he make a slight deviation from the paths of conjugality, you will be able to, in sporting parlance, "make a good thing out of it." He will tire of his new love as certainly as he has tired of you; and you have in your favor nine points of the law.

Trust no woman. Nor men either, if you can help it.

Your unmarried men are, as a rule, to be moderately trusted—unless, indeed, they are prone to habits of intemperance. You must not object to their pulling up their shirt collars uneasily when you are mentioned, or to their blushing when they meet you, or to their indiscreet and spiteful defence of you to your spiteful rival. These are the follies of youth, and although they betray the boy's feelings, they do not necessarily imply your complicity.

Our greatest misery generally arises from our overrating ourselves. We get dreadful hurts through our vanity, and think it is our hearts that suffer. I appreciate myself, (no woman succeeds who does not;) but I am rarely blinded by my self-esteem. I know when my nose is red, or when I am otherwise looking plain. Then I conceal myself from the view of mankind. Some women are less modest, and are, consequently, less successful.

If you have genius, conceal it as you would a gray hair, or hide it, as Brutus did, under the appearance of idiocy.

Tact is the supremest weapon to the hands of a woman. It is the fine tool that rivets the chains of beauty.

At the first short letter your lover writes you dismiss him. No man who loves has ever need to excuse a neglect to his mistress.

Let not your lover feel that he has ever made a sacrifice (even of a cigar) to you. Promote his comfort in small matters, partly because it is Christianlike to afford some compensation for the torment you inflict on him, chiefly because his attention should never be distracted from you by little worries.

Never forget that men's vanity is greater than their hearts. They will forgive a wound to the latter sooner than an insult to the former.

Never love at all where you wish to be loved greatly.

As no one is abused to a willing listener, the friend who tells you she has heard you calumniated must be ranked with the calumniator.

Listen to nothing your friend wishes to tell you for "your own good," and because it is "her duty;" it will assuredly be something unpleasant.

An Englishman will trust his friend with his mistress sooner than with his horse.

No fire is so difficult to rekindle as one where the ashes are already burnt black. But every man has his price, and can be reached either through his vanity, his intellect or his passions.—*From a New Novel, by Mrs. A. C. Steele.*

Literature and Longevity.—It used to be, and is still, with a certain class of aspiring young men, a fixed opinion that genius is consumptive and dies young. With this idea, pale cheeks were much desired—a marble brow, and a general appearance of pallor and fatigue, as if the intellect was too much for the body. An examination which I have just made into the duration of life among men of letters will, perhaps, help to dispel any lingering remains of this belief. I believe they live longer than any other class of men. Judges, it is true, live long; but they are picked men, and advanced in life when they become Judges. Of Bishops the same remark may be made. And perhaps, also, of eminent physicians. I have made three groups of English writers of the last three centuries: the first class of poets; the second of historians, novelists and essayists; the third of theologians and philosophers. The last class, as was to be expected from their quiet and regular habits, live longest. Their average expectation of life is close upon 70 years—the youngest on my list being Chillingworth, who died at 42, while good Bishop Berkeley just reached the average, his pious and useful life being prolonged to 69 years. The second class may only look for 62 years; but they have had misfortunes. Addison died at 47, Smollett at 51, Fielding at 47, Steele at 53, Hugh Miller at 54, Strype, however, was cut off, not very prematurely, at 94, while Walton died at 90, Stow at 80, Jeffery at 77, and Bishop Burnet at 72. But let no man take to poetry—he can only look for a life of 59 Springs. Though here there is comfort. If he gets beyond the age of misfortune, say 37, even the poet may rub his hands. At the outset, however, he must reflect on Kirke White, Chatterton, Marlowe, Byron, Burns, Shelley, Otway and Alexander Smith, who all died before 37. Afterwards he may comfort himself with the examples of Wordsworth, Waller, Young, Herrick, Bowles and Montgomery, who all achieved 80, and with a goodly list of bards who have been tuneful after 70. In fact, the few figures which I have put together go far to prove what I had always suspected, that a life of letters is, if not always lucrative, generally conducive to long life. A profession which gives such averages of life as 59, 62 and 69, must surely be one in which the mind and body work pretty well together. Let me, however, be considered as comforting the actual world of literary men, rather than as encouraging aspirants. Let these think rather of the awful examples of wasted midnight oil, genius unappreciated by editors and publishers, and early graves.—*Once a Week.*

Lucky Misprints.—Everybody has been "sold," it would seem, about Carlyle's "Liturgy of Dead Sea Apes," as applied to spiritualism. People exploded with admiration over the phrase, and it ran a wild round of the newspapers. An inquiring creature here and there did perhaps ask of his own soul what "Liturgy of Dead Sea Apes" meant; what species of ape was peculiar to the Dead Sea, and what was their liturgy. But even these inquirers were too timid to put the question openly, and so it passed into a public law that Carlyle had said something wonderfully clever when he spoke of a Liturgy of Dead Sea Apes. But behold it now turns out that Carlyle never said any such thing. He wrote "Dead Sea Apples," and a bewildered printer made it "Dead Sea Apes!" * * * The whole story is that of Sydney Smith and the "Kimes" over again. Sydney Smith wrote of somebody being "wounded with knives." A printer's blunder converted "knives" into "kimes," and the public supposed these latter to be some awful weapons used in foreign torture, and were, therefore, impressed far more profoundly by the story than would otherwise have been possible. We know of another instance of a somewhat similar kind. A journalist had to write an angry editorial about a certain person in Rome being committed to the tender mercies of the "Papal Gendarmes." The printers made it "Papal Zendaives." The article went round all the papers, and "Papal Zendaives" figured everywhere. One journal actually inserted after the mysterious words a parenthetical line or two explaining that these Zendaives were "torturers kept in the Pope's prisons!" Now, the whole effect would surely have been spoiled by any untimely announcement that there are no such beings as Zendaives, and that the awful word was only a misprint for the familiar, commonplace gendarmes. We are, therefore, emphatically for the Kimes, the Zendaives, and the Dead Sea Apes.—*The Galaxy, March.*

Freemasonry.—Freemasonry in England, if we judge of its character by that of some of our personal acquaintance who are initiated in the sacred rites, is a very innocent bond of goodfellowship. It cannot be anything very wicked in Germany, for we remember the moral strain of Goethe's lyric of human life, entitled "The Mason's Lodge," which Carlyle esteems a truly religious "psalm or hymn." The Grand Lodge at Baireuth—Jean Paul's native place, if anybody still cares for that fantastic but most amiable genius—has come forward in defence of the principles of its society against the Pope. These Freemasons of Baireuth, which is a Protestant district, are not afraid of the actual suppression of their lodge by the Bavarian Government in consequence of an act of the Roman Council. The policy of the South German Governments just now is to appear more liberal than Prussia. But we know the mortal enmity between the Freemasons and the Jesuits, which has so often during the last hundred and fifty years prompted the friends of one or the other side to invoke the powers of State and Church for the destruction of their ancient foes. The Freemasons at this moment declare, in Germany, that they see the Jesuits preparing mischief at Rome. A century has scarcely elapsed since the Jesuits were expelled by royal and imperial decrees from almost every country in Europe, and their Order was dissolved by a reforming Pope. The influence of the Freemasons had its share in that catastrophe; but the tables were turned when all the world of respectability shuddered at the French Revolution; and the dismal book of a royalist Abbé, translated into English under the patronage of Burke, accused those benevolent masqueraders of a conspiracy to cut off the heads of all kings, priests and nobles. "So runs the world away," and so doth the whirligig of time bring about its revenges. The Jesuits, who came back to every Continental kingdom with the Cossacks in 1814, would like to smite the Masons with so mighty a thunderbolt as a decree passed by the Ecumenical Council. The Masons appeal beforehand to public opinion. They feel a sincere reverence for Christianity; they are peaceful and obedient subjects of the State, but they do not interfere with political or ecclesiastical affairs. Their society is devoted to humane objects; they wish to have nothing to do with the Pope, if he will but let them alone. The only sin of which they plead guilty is that of being tolerant to people of all religious creeds. But this delinquency, in spite of the Encyclical and the Syllabus, and of the Ecumenical Council, will be deemed a virtue in the modern world.—*Shirley Brooks, in the Illustrated London News.*

National Hatreds.—I hate a man in private life, for I confess to hating some people, for excellent reasons; I hate the man at the club who always engages the particular newspaper that I want, because he shows a revolting selfishness; I hate the man who abuses me, because he is obviously insensible to a high class of merit; I hate the man whose theological or political opinions are opposite to my own, because he must plainly be stupid or insincere. All this may be unchristian, but it is not illogical. But to hate (or, indeed, to love) a nation must, on the face of it, be foolish. Such a sentiment implies that the nation is in its nature worse than our own; whereas, as we have just admitted, one nation is in the long run pretty much as good as another. Some very excellent writers whom I could name, think that they display their wisdom by systematically abusing French principles, and by implication the race which asserts them. Unless they could prove, what is quite impossible to prove, that the French are, as a whole, inferior to ourselves, their virtuous warmth only demonstrates that there are certain good qualities to which they are invariably blind. It was very proper, some time ago, when nobody read German books, to impress upon Englishmen generally that the Germans had really some remarkably good qualities both in literature and practical life. The people who undertook that task naturally grew fond of their clients, and it became common to contrast, in all kinds of ways, German simplicity and earnestness, and imaginative power with the supposed defects of Frenchmen in the same capacities. Now that the balance has been redressed, this zeal seems to be out of place, and to tend to an equal exaggeration of the opposite kind. When our writers were absurdly given to Johnsonese, and the elaborate pomposity of Latinized sentences, it was as well to point out the value of the Saxon elements of our language; we may now be content to admit that a good writer should show an equal command of all our resources. When the negative philosophy of Voltaire and his school threatened to be in the ascendant it was a good service to set forth, as Coleridge did, amongst others, that there was in existence a philosophy of different tendencies. We may now speak without fear of the great and most valuable excellencies of the French intellect. It is time that we should endeavor to do justice to every one, and abandon the attempt to find exclusive merit in any of the great divisions of the European races.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

"Tick."—One of the most glaring evils of a university life is the facility given for obtaining credit or "tick." The tradesmen, one and all, vie with each other in encouraging the undergraduates to figure in their books. They penetrate into their rooms, and, utterly impervious to snubbing, seldom leave without effecting a sale. If it is hinted that the article is too expensive, it is replied that time is of no consequence, and that you will not be pressed for payment. Nor do they harass you to give them their due until the time of departure comes, provided that you continue to increase the account. Directly a man remarks that the total of his bill is rather alarming, and that he is unwilling to increase it, the subservient toady is transformed into a bully who threatens his victim with exposure and legal proceedings, until not unfrequently he is driven from bad to worse, and betakes himself to the worst kind of harpies in the place, namely, the low money lenders. For the first two years of his residence, a man may live like a Prince and not spend one farthing of ready money beyond the bills for tuition and rent. I myself remember well hearing one of the leaders of fashion observe that he did not spend £5 a term in hard cash in Cambridge, if the costs of his visits to Newmarket were excepted.—*The Galaxy.*

An Awkward Witness.—Lawyers have a belief that when a witness begins to yawn, and look extra indifferent, he is probably lying. A funny colloquy between a witness of this class and a counselor occurred a few weeks ago in a Court held not very far West. The particular matter at issue was an account of several years' standing; defendant swore that he had paid it in full, and, to corroborate him, called this witness. The fellow mounted the stand, took the oath, gaped, and testified directly that the money was paid; that he was present and saw it paid. Then he was turned over to the plaintiff for cross-examination.

Lawyer—You say you saw the money paid?

Witness—(Gaping.) I did.

Lawyer—Where was plaintiff when defendant came?

Witness—In the barn. (A wide gape.)

Lawyer—What month was it?

Witness—(Without hesitation.) February.

Lawyer—What time of day?

Witness—'Bout 4 in the morning.

Lawyer—Before light?

Witness—Y-a-s-s—a little.

Lawyer—Then, Sir, how could you see the money paid?

Witness—I—I (gaping) lit a match.

Lawyer—What was plaintiff doing?

Witness—Mowing!

Lawyer—What! Now, Sir, just explain to this jury how a man can be mowing in his barn, before daylight, in the month of February.

The witness saw that he had hopelessly involved himself in a quagmire of falsehood

The eyes of Court, jury and lawyers were upon him, and he saw no way to extricate himself from his dilemma. But something had to be done; and so, with a *nonchalant* yawn, he drawled out the words: "Well, Squire ——, I don't know as I care much about this case, any way."—*Packard's Monthly.*

THE CHILD THAT WENT WITH THE FAIRIES.

Eastward of the old city of Limerick, about ten Irish miles, under the range of mountains known as the Slieveelim hills, famous as having afforded Sarsfield a shelter among their rocks and hollows, when he crossed them in his gallant descent upon the cannon and ammunition of King William, on its way to the beleaguering army, there runs a very old and narrow road. It connects the Limerick road to Tipperary with the old road from Limerick to Dublin, and runs by bog and pasture, hill and hollow, straw-thatched village, and roofless castle, not far from twenty miles.

Skirting the heathy mountains of which I have spoken, at one part it becomes singularly lonely. For more than three Irish miles it traverses a deserted country. A wide, black bog, level as a lake, skirted with copse, spreads at the left as you journey northward, and the long and irregular line of mountain rises at the right, clothed in heath, broken with lines of gray rock that resemble the bold and irregular outlines of fortifications, and riven with many a gully, expanding here and there into rocky and wooded glens, which open as they approach the road.

A scanty pasturage, on which browsed a few scattered sheep or kine, skirts this solitary road for some miles, and under shelter of a hillock, and of two or three great ash-trees, stood, not many years ago, the little thatched cabin of a widow named Mary Ryan.

Poor was this widow in a land of poverty. The thatch had acquired the gray tint and sunken outlines that show how the alternations of rain and sun have told upon that perishable shelter.

But whatever other dangers threatened, there was one well provided against by the care of other times. Round the cabin stood half a dozen mountain ashes, as the rowans, inimical to witches, are there called. On the worn planks of the door were nailed two horseshoes, and over the lintel and spreading along the thatch, grew, luxuriant, patches of that ancient cure for many maladies, and prophylactic against the machinations of the evil one, the house-leek. Descending into the doorway, in the chiar' oscuro of the interior, when your eye grew sufficiently accustomed to that dim light, you might discover, hanging at the head of the widow's wooden-roofed bed, her beads and a phial of holy water.

Here certainly were defences and bulwarks against the intrusion of that unearthly and evil power, of whose vicinity this solitary family were constantly reminded by the outline of Lisnavoura, that lonely hill-haunt of the "Good people," as the fairies are called euphemistically, whose strangely dome-like summit rose not half a mile away, looking like an outwork of the long line of mountain that sweeps by it.

It was at the fall of the leaf, and an autumnal sunset threw the lengthening shadow of haunted Lisnavoura, close in front of the solitary little cabin, over the undulating slopes and sides of Slieveelim. The birds were singing among the branches in the thinning leaves of the melancholy ash trees that grow at the roadside in front of the door. The widow's three younger children were playing on the road, and their voices mingled with the evening song of the birds. Their elder sister Nell was "within in the house," as their phrase is, seeing after the boiling of the potatoes for supper.

Their mother had gone down to the bog to carry up a hamper of turf on her back. It is, or was at least, a charitable custom—and if not disused, long may it continue—for the wealthier people when cutting their turft and stacking it in the bog, to make a smaller stack for the behoof of the poor, who were welcome to take from it so long as it lasted, and thus the potato pot was kept boiling, and the hearth warm that would have been cold enough but for that good-natured bounty, through wintry months.

Moll Ryan trudged up the steep "bohereen" whose banks were overgrown with thorn and brambles, and stooping under her burden, reëntered her door, where her dark-haired daughter Nell met her with a welcome and relieved her of the hamper.

Moll Ryan looked round with a sigh of relief, and, drying her forehead, uttered the Munster ejaculation:

"Eiah, wisha! It's tired I am with it, God bless it. And where's the craythurs, Nell?"

"Playin' out on the road, mother; didn't ye see them and you comin' up?"

"No; there was no one before me on the road," she said, uneasily; "not a soul, Nell; and why didn't ye keep an eye on them?"

"Well, they're in the haggard, playin' there, or round by the back o' the house. Will I call them in?"

"Do so, good girl, in the name o' God. The hens is comin' home, see, and the sun was just down over Knockdoulah, an' I comin' up."

So out ran tall, dark-haired Nell, and standing on the road looked up and down it; but not a sign of her two little brothers, Con and Bill, or her little sister Peg, could she see. She called them; but no anwer came from the little haggard, fenced with straggling bushes. She listened, but the sound of their voices was missing. Over the stile, and behind the house she ran—but there all was silent and deserted.

She looked down toward the bog, as far as she could see; but they did not appear. Again she listened—but in vain. At first she had felt angry, but now a different feeling overcame her, and she grew pale. With an undefined boding she looked toward the heathy boss of Lisnavoura, now darkening into the deepest purple against the flaming sky of sunset.

Again she listened with a sinking heart, and heard nothing but the farewell twitter and whistle of the birds in the bushes around. How many stories had she listened to by the winter hearth, of children stolen by the fairies, at nightfall, in lonely places! With this fear she knew her mother was haunted.

No one in the country round gathered her little flock about her so early as this frightened widow, and no door "in the seven parishes" was barred so early.

Sufficiently fearful, as all young people in that part of the world are of such dreaded and subtle agents, Nell was even more than usually afraid of them, for her terrors were infected and redoubled by her mother's. She was looking towards Lisnavoura in a trance of fear, and crossed herself again and again, and whispered prayer after prayer. She was interrupted by her mother's voice on the road calling her loudly. She answered, and ran round to the front of the cabin, where she found her standing.

"And where in the world's the craythurs—did ye see sight o' them anywhere?" cried Mrs. Ryan, as the girl came over the stile.

"Arrah! mother, 'tis only what they're run down the road a bit. We'll see them this minute coming back. It's like goats they are, climbin' here and runnin' there; an' if I had them here, in my hand, maybe I wouldn't give them a hiding all round."

"May the Lord forgive you, Nell! the childhers gone. They're took, and not a soul near us, and Father Tom three miles away! And what'll I do, or who's to help us this night? Oh, wirristhru, wirristhru! The craythurs is gone!"

"Whisht, mother, be aisy: don't ye see them comin' up."

And then she shouted in menacing accents, waving her arm, and beckoning the children, who were seen approaching on the road, which some little way off made a slight dip, which had concealed them. They were approaching from the westward, and from the direction of the dreaded hill of Lisnavoura.

But there were only two of the children, and one of them, the little girl, was crying. Their mother and sister hurried forward to meet them, more alarmed than ever.

"Where is Billy—where is he?" cried the mother, nearly breathless, so soon as she was within hearing.

"He's gone—they took him away; but they said he'll come back again," answered little Con, with the dark brown hair.

"He's gone away with the grand ladies," blubbered the little girl.

"What ladies—where? Oh, Leum, asthora! My darlin', are you gone away at last? Where is he? Who took him? What ladies are you talkin' about? What way did he go?" she cried in distraction.

"I couldn't see where he went, mother; 'twas like as if he was going to Lisnavoura."

With a wild exclamation the distracted woman ran on towards the hill alone, clapping her hands, and crying aloud the name of her lost child.

Scared and horrified, Nell, not daring to follow, gazed after her, and burst into tears; and the other children raised high their lamentations in shrilly rivalry.

Twilight was deepening. It was long past the time when they were usually barred securely within their habitation. Nell led the younger children into the cabin, and made them sit down by the turf fire, while she stood in the open door, watching in great fear for the return of her mother.

After a long while they did see their mother return. She came in and sat down by the fire, and cried as if her heart would break.

"Will I bar the doore, mother?" asked Nell.

"Ay, do—didn't I lose enough, this night, without lavin' the doore open, for more o' yez to go; but first take an' sprinkle a dust o' the holy waters over ye, acuishla, and bring it here till I throw a taste iv it over myself and the craythurs; an' I wondher, Nell, you'd forget to do the like yourself, lettin' the craythurs out so near nightfall. Come here and sit on my knees, asthora, come to me, mavourneen, and hould me fast, in the name o' God, and I'll hould you fast that none can take yez from me, and tell me all about it, and what it was—the Lord between us and harm—an' how it happened, and who was in it."

And the door being barred, the two children, sometimes speaking together, often interrupting one another, often interrupted by their mother, managed to tell this strange story, which I had better relate connectedly and in my own language.

The Widow Ryan's three children were playing, as I have said, upon the narrow old road in front of the door. Little Bill or Leum, about five years old, with golden hair and large blue eyes, was a very pretty boy, with all the clear tints of healthy childhood, and that gaze of earnest simplicity which belongs not to town children of the same age. His little sister Peg, about a year elder, and his brother Con, a little more than a year older than she, made up the little group.

Under the great old ash-trees, whose last leaves were falling at their feet, in the light of an October sunset, they were playing with the hilarity and eagerness of rustic children, clamoring together, and their faces were turned towards the west and the storied hill of Lisnavoura.

Suddenly a startling voice with a screech called to them from behind, ordering them to get out of the way, and turning, they saw a sight such as they never beheld before. It was a carriage drawn by four horses, that were pawing and snorting, in impatience, as if just pulled up. The children were almost under their feet, and scrambled to the side of the road next their own door.

This carriage and all its appointments were old-fashioned and gorgeous, and presented to the children, who had never seen anything finer than a turf-cart, and once, an old chaise that passed that way from Killaloe, a spectacle perfectly dazzling.

Here was antique splendor. The harness and trappings were scarlet, and blazing with gold. The horses were huge, and snow white, with great manes, that as they tossed and shook them in the air, seemed to stream and float sometimes longer and sometimes shorter, like so much smoke—their tails were long, and tied up in bows of broad scarlet and gold ribbon. The coach itself was glowing with colors, gilded and emblazoned. There were footmen behind in gay liveries and three-cocked hats, like the coachman's; but he had a great wig, like a judge's, and their hair was frizzed out and powdered, and a long thick "pigtail," with a bow to it, hung down the back of each.

All these servants were diminutive, and ludicrously out of proportion with the enormous horses of the equipage, and had sharp, sallow features, and small, restless, fiery eyes, and faces of cunning and malice that chilled the children. The little coachman was scowling and showing his white fangs under his cocked hat, and his little blazing beads of eyes were quivering with fury in their sockets as he whirled his whip round and round over their heads, till the lash of it looked like a streak of fire in the evening sun, and sounded like the cry of a legion of "fillapoueeks" in the air.

"Stop the Princess on the highway!" cried the coachman, in a piercing treble.

"Stop the Princess on the highway!" piped each footman in turn, scowling over his shoulder down on the children, and grinding his keen teeth.

The children were so frightened they could only gape and turn white in their panic. But a very sweet voice from the open window of the carriage reassured them, and arrested the attack of the lackeys. A beautiful and "very grand-looking" lady was smiling from it on them, and they all felt pleased in the strange light of that smile.

"The boy with the golden hair, I think," said the lady, bending her large and wonderfully clear eyes on little Leum.

The upper sides of the carriage were chiefly of glass, so that the children could see another woman inside, whom they did not like so well.

This was a black woman, with a wonderfully long neck, hung round with many strings of large variously-colored beads, and on her head was a sort of turban of silk, striped with all the colors of the rainbow, and fixed in it was a golden star.

This black woman had a face as thin almost as a death's-head, with high cheek bones, and great goggle eyes, the whites of which, as well as her wide range of teeth, showed in brilliant contrast with her skin, as she looked over the beautiful lady's shoulder, and whispered something in her ear.

"Yes; the boy with the golden hair, I think," repeated the lady.

And her voice sounded sweet as a silver bell in the children's ears, and her smile beguiled them like the light of an enchanted lamp, as she leaned from the window, with a look of ineffable fondness on the golden-haired boy, with the large blue eyes; insomuch that little Billy, looking up, smiled in return with a wondering fondness, and when she stooped down, and stretched her jeweled arms towards him, he stretched his little hands up, and how they touched the other children did not know; but, saying, "Come and give me a kiss, my darling," she raised him, and he seemed to ascend in her small fingers as lightly as a feather, and she held him in her lap and covered him with kisses.

Nothing daunted, the other children would have been only too happy to change places with their favored little brother. There was only one thing that was unpleasant, and a little frightened them, and that was the black woman, who stood and stretched forward in the carriage as before.

She gathered a rich silk and gold handkerchief that was in her fingers up to her lips, and seemed to thrust ever so much of it, fold after fold, into her capacious mouth, as they thought to smother her laughter, with which she seemed convulsed, for she was shaking and quivering, as it seemed, with suppressed merriment; but her eyes, which remained uncovered, looked angrier than they had ever seen eyes look before.

But the lady was so beautiful, they looked on her instead, and she continued to caress and kiss the little boy on her knee; and smiling at the other children she held up a large russet apple in her fingers, and the carriage began to move slowly on, and with a nod inviting them to take the fruit, she dropped it on the road from the window; it rolled some way beside the wheels, they following, and then she dropped another, and then another, and so on. And the same thing happened to all; for just as either of the children who ran beside had caught the rolling apple, somehow it slipped into a hole or ran into a ditch, and looking up they saw the lady drop another from the window, and so the chase was taken up and continued till they got, hardly knowing how far they had gone, to the old cross-road that leads to Owney. It seemed that there the horses' hoofs and carriage wheels rolled up a wonderful dust, which being caught in one of those eddies that whirl the dust up into a column, on the calmest day, enveloped the children for a moment, and passed whirling on towards Lisnavoura, the carriage, as they fancied, driving in the centre of it; but suddenly it subsided, the straws and leaves floated to the ground, the dust dissipated itself, but the white horses and the lackeys, the gilded carriage, the lady and their little golden-haired brother were gone.

At the same moment suddenly the upper rim of the clear setting sun disappeared behind the hill of Knockdoula, and it was twilight. Each child felt the transition like a shock, and the sight of the rounded summit of Lisnavoura, now closely overhanging them, struck them with a new fear.

They screamed their brother's name after him, but their cries were lost in the vacant air. At the same time they thought they heard a hollow voice say, close to them, "Go home."

Looking around, and seeing no one, they were scared, and hand in hand—the little girl crying wildly, and the boy white as ashes, from fear—they trotted homeward, at their best speed, to tell, as we have seen, their strange story.

Molly Ryan never more saw her darling. But something of the lost little boy was seen by his former playmates.

Sometimes, when their mother was away earning a trifle at hay-making, and Nelly washing the potatoes for their dinner, or "beatling" clothes in the little stream that flows in the hollow close by, they saw the pretty face of little Billy peeping in archly at the door, and smiling silently at them, and as they ran to embrace him, with cries of delight, he drew back, still smiling archly, and when they got out into the open day he was gone, and they could see no trace of him anywhere.

This happened often, with slight variations in the circumstances of the visit. Sometimes he would peep for a longer time, sometimes for a shorter time, sometimes his little hand would come in, and, with bended finger, beckon them to follow; but always he was smiling with the same arch look and wary silence—and always he was gone when they reached the door. Gradually these visits grew less and less frequent, and in about eight months they ceased altogether, and little Billy, irretrievably lost, took rank in their memories with the dead.

One wintry morning, nearly a year and a half after his disappearance, their mother having set out for Limerick, soon after cock-crow, to sell some fowl at the market, the little girl, lying by the side of her elder sister, who was fast asleep, just at the gray of the morning heard the latch lifted softly, and saw little Billy enter and close the door gently after him. There was light enough to see that he was barefoot and ragged, and looked pale and famished. He went straight to the fire, and cowered over the turf embers, and rubbed his hands slowly, and seemed to shiver as he gathered the smouldering turf together.

The little girl clutched her sister in terror and whispered,

"Waken, Nelly, waken; here's Billy come back!"

Nelly slept soundly on, but the little boy, whose hands were extended close over the coals, turned and looked toward the bed, it seemed to her, in fear, and she saw the glare of the embers reflected on his thin cheek as he turned toward her. He rose and went, on tiptoe, quickly to the door, in silence, and let himself out as softly as he had come in.

After that, the little boy was never seen more by any one of his kindred.

"Fairy doctors," as the dealers in the preternatural, who in such cases were called in, are termed, did all that in them lay—but in vain. Father Tom came down, and tried what holier rites could do, but equally without result. So little Billy was dead to mother, brother and sisters; but no grave received him. Others whom affection cherished, lay in holy ground, in the old churchyard of Abington, with headstone to mark the spot over which the survivor might kneel and say a kind prayer for the peace of the departed soul. But there was no landmark to show where little Billy was hidden from their loving eyes, unless it was in the old hill af Lisnavoura, that cast its long shadow at sunset before the cabin door; or that, white and filmy in the moonlight, in later years, would occupy his brother's gaze as he returned from fair or market, and draw from him a sigh and a prayer for the little brother he had lost so long ago, and was never to see again.

THE AUTUMN OF LIFE.—For there is a sadness about the fall of the blossom, even though it was not all unset, even though we have stored the fruit to which it came. The poetry of life goes, in great measure, (excepting for swallow-flights of return,) when life's Spring and early Summer have fled; and a dull prosaic routine seems to have settled upon most lives after they have left us. Then Autumn—the fruit sometimes remembers the old blossom-beauty, and burns into color—not those delicate fairy-tints—color richer, more decided, maturer. And so be content, and be not over harsh, O grave, matter-of-fact man, coming out of your granaries and stored fruits into the lovely Spring landscape. See, you are dry and grizzled now, and age, as with hoary lichen, is making your head gray; but once for you also the Spring airs were blowing, once for you also came that strange stirring of the sap, that innumerable bursting into bud, into blossom; that idea and thought (graceful in its unselfishness, however unpractical and barren) of living only in the Springtime, only for beauty and love, and not for sordid fruit. Once for you also was that undoubting anticipation of feeling ever the first rush and energy of being that could not but crowd the boughs with a thousand graceful thoughts, loves, schemes, hopes, too frail, indeed, even to last through the Summer airs, far more the rough wind and weather that lurked in the later year. And remembering all this, I know you will relax your severe brow and let the Spring orchards bloom their brief hour unreproved.—*London Society.*

THE SHADOWS OF THE FUTURE.—A most singular chain of circumstances preceded the assassination of that excellent monarch, HENRY IV., of France. In the morning of the day on which he was murdered by RAVAILLAC, Friday, May 14, 1620, he was exceedingly pensive. In the hope of composing his spirits he threw himself on his bed, but was unable to rest. Thrice he rose, and thrice he fell on his knees in prayer. Soon after, repairing to the presence chamber, his attendants endeavored to divert the melancholy which preyed so deeply on his mind. Being naturally amiable and cheerful, he tried to fall in with the well-meant pleasantry of his nobles, and attempted to smile, but concluded thus, "We have laughed enough for Friday; there will be weeping on Sunday."

His Queen, MARIE DE MEDICIS, had been crowned but the day before. LA BROSSE, a physician, is, by some, reported to have said to the DUKE DE VENDOME on that evening, "If the King survives a danger which threatens him at present, he will live these thirty years." The Duke entreated the King to grant this physician an audience, and repeated what the old gentleman had been saying. His Majesty, with unusual asperity and hastiness, replied, "He is an old fool for telling you such things, and you are a young one if you believe him." The Duke's rejoinder was given respectful and sensible: "Sire, one may not believe such things, but one may fear them." BAYLE, however, has endeavored to shake the credit of this whole story.

The same day as the King and Queen were walking through an apartment of the palace, the King stopped to speak with somebody present. The Queen stopping at the same time, he said to her, as by a spirit of involuntary prophesy, "Go on, go on, Madame the Regent." A few nights before the catastrophe the Queen dreamed that all the jewels in her crown were changed into pearls, and that she was told pearls were significative of tears. Another night she started and cried out in her sleep, and waked the King, who, asking her what was the matter, she answered, "I have had a frightful dream; but "I know that dreams are mere illusions." I was always of the same opinion," said HENRY; "however, tell me what your dream was!" "I dreamed," continued she, "that you were stabbed with a knife under the short ribs." "Thank God!" added the King, "it was but a dream." On the morning of the fatal day His Majesty was, as we have before observed, unusually low. More than once he said to those about him, "Something or other hangs very heavy on my heart." Before he entered his carriage he took leave of the Queen no fewer than three times, and had not passed through many streets ere RAVAILLAC gave him that fatal thrust which deprived France of one of the most generous and humane sovereigns she ever had.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

The Prussian Excavations in the Stadium, in Athens.

The latest news of the Prussian excavations in the Stadium, in Athens, contained in letters from Dr. KARL CURTIUS, were communicated at a recent meeting of the Archæological Society of Berlin. The inner semicircle has now been almost fully cleared down to the ancient floor, and the parapet, which is four feet high, is well preserved. It is now also firmly established that the entrance through the cave did not lead to the arena, but merely into the corridor. Among other details referring to the construction of the arena itself, Dr. CURTIUS mentions several "finds" which have rewarded his labors in another direction. Thus, there was found in the stadium quite recently, a beautifully preserved double Herme of marble, one of whose heads is youthful, beardless, almost feminine, the other being bearded. Further there was discovered a stone showing the normal measures. A well-known equestrian statue has also been excavated in the Piræus, as well as a series of decrees, one of them referring to the restoration of a monument destroyed by "the Thirty."

THE FINE ARTS.

Walker's Picture of the Battle of Gettysburg—Art Galleries—Mr. Gifford's New Picture.

The large picture of the battle of Gettysburg by Mr. JAMES WALKER, on which he has been at work for over three years, is now completed and is to be exhibited, we understand, in the principal cities of the Union. The artist has represented that portion of the battle ground on which, at the end of three days' fighting, on the afternoon of the memorable 3d of July, the final struggle took place. The Union army occupies the line known as Cemetery Ridge, flanked on the left by Round Top, and on the right by Cemetery Hill. The Confederates have possession of Seminary Ridge, about 1,300 yards in advance of the Union lines. Some 250 guns are keeping up a brisk cannonade, and the air is heavy with the sulphurous smoke. Pickett's and Pettigrew's commands, supported by Trimble's, have advanced to the assault of the Union lines. A few of the rebels have broken through, and have been taken prisoners. On the Federal side, Wheeler's and Cowan's batteries, supported by several regiments, are on their way to the front. General Meade, with his staff, has arrived at the immediate scene of action, and appears conspicuously in the foreground. Brigadier-General Armistead, mortally wounded, is seated on the grass, and is in the act of giving his watch and spurs to his friend, Captain Bingham. On the left, and somewhat in the distance, General Hancock is seen falling from his horse. He was wounded while returning from Woodruff's battery towards Caldwell's division. On the extreme right is a body of Confederate prisoners, who are being marched to the rear. The topography of the battle ground is given with considerable skill, and each strategic point clearly indicated. Indeed, none who took part in the great struggle can fail to recognize the truthfulness of the artist's pencil. On so large a canvas—twenty feet by seven—where so many varying incidents had to be depicted, and where facts alone had to be given, and nothing was allowed to the imagination, unity of design had, in a great measure, to be sacrificed, and thus the general effect of the picture has in some degree suffered. This was unavoidable. As a work of art, therefore, the picture must occupy a secondary rank. It will be admitted, however, that Mr. WALKER has treated a difficult subject with taste and skill, has given a remarkably clear and truthful idea of one of the great battles of the war, and, as such, his painting must not only prove of great interest to every lover of his country, but be of great historical value. Its accuracy is vouched for by Generals MEADE, HANCOCK, WARREN, NEWTON, WEBB, HUNT, and the Confederate General LONGSTREET. It is now, we understand, in the possession of Colonel BACHELDER, and will, during the present week, be removed to Boston. Mr. WALKER is engaged in making a reduced copy of it, which will be sent to Europe to be engraved.

ART GALLERIES.

At GOUPIL'S, in Fifth-avenue, a number of new and valuable pictures have been placed on exhibition. Mr. S. R. GIFFORD'S "Siout in Upper Egypt," the latest, and perhaps the best work that he has yet produced, will be on view during the week. The composition is a very simple and unpretending one. On the right is a portion of the City of Siout, with its white domes and towers; on the left, a range of bare, rocky hills, and in front an arid, sandy plain, with a domed building, a canvas tent, and a group of men and horses. The coloring is subdued, the tone admirable. Mr. GIFFORD is one of the very few of our native artists who have mastered the difficulties of painting atmospheric effects. In "Siout" he has given us not only an Eastern scene, with its scant herbage and dry and thirsty sands, but an Eastern atmosphere. The air seems to quiver with the fervent heat, and the hazy, whitish-yellow light in which the picture is bathed is reflected with blinding power from sand and rock and wall. "Siout" is, so far, decidedly the most noticeable picture that has been produced in New-York this season. In it Mr. GIFFORD has shown his ability to treat a most difficult subject with rare skill and taste.

Among other fine works in the gallery are GEROME'S "Dealer in Arms in Cairo." The dealer sits in his shop, and with face as keen as the blade he is handling, looks askance at his customer, and, doubtless, at the same time, descants on the merits of his wares. Outside is a formidable watchdog, with immense head and tawny hide, half asleep, but yet wide enough awake to keep an eye, or part of one at least, on his master's customer. The details of the picture are painted with skill and scrupulous accuracy. The dog's hide, and the brazen shield which hangs at the door sill, show remarkable power in rendering texture. Mr. CARL BRANDT'S "Resignation," of which some admirable photographs have just been issued, has been placed on exhibition in the lower gallery. It is full of true feeling. Mr. M. J. HEADE has a large landscape entitled "Spring Time"—"soft season of descending showers"—noticeable for its good color. Messrs. BRISTOL and DAVID JOHNSON have two pleasing landscapes, and Mr. GAY, a rising artist, a fresh and vigorous scene near Mt. Vernon, Va. SCHREYER, painter of the large battle scene in the Academy of Design, is represented by a cabinet picture of "Bedouins in Ambush." The attitude of the two horses is remarkably good. Mr. HENRY BACON, a native of Boston, but now of Paris, has a cabinet picture of a pretty little boy playing with a dog. The childish glee on the round rosy face is admirably rendered. Mr. BACON has already secured a reputation by his skill as a delineator of this class of pictures. Our portrait painters would do well to examine a picture in this collection representing a lady reading. The name of the artist has escaped us. The grace of attitude, the feeling which the painter has thrown into the pure and lovely face, the admirable flesh coloring, and the wonderful skill and delicacy with which the hands are delineated render this one of the most striking pictures in the gallery. It is not yet, we believe, on public exhibition.

At Mr. SCHAUS' gallery in Broadway we find a striking picture by Mr. A. T. BRICHER, representing a rainy day on the Mississippi. The effect of light on the water has never, we believe, been more admirably rendered. A fine woodland and hunting scene, by CARL MILLNER, has lately been added to the gallery. The foliage is painted with great care. The stag, almost run down, has taken to the water, and the dogs and hunters are upon him. The picture is a pleasing and effective one. C. BOSCH has a good painting of an old German farmer who has taken his *frau* into the fields to admire his crops of ripening grain, and see "the green things growing." The expressions of pride and contentment on the two old faces are worthy of notice.

THE THOMPSON COLLECTION.

In some remarks we made on the value of several of the paintings sold from the Thompson collection we mentioned WRIGHT'S "Sleeping Beauty" and WIMAR'S "Emigrants Attacked by Indians" as having gone beyond their value. It appears, however, that we were in one sense mistaken, as the purchaser has been offered twice the amount he gave for them. They were bought, we understand, by Mr. LEWIS, of Coldwater, Mich., a gentleman of taste and culture, who has refused all offers for them, and will add them to his present fine collection.

The Sentence of Commander Seely Approved.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 18, 1870.

It will be remembered that on the arrival of the United States steamer *Pawnee* from the South Atlantic squadron, last Spring, three of the crew of said vessel preferred charges against an officer of the vessel for gross cruelty in the treatment of them. The men, by the order of this officer, were most horribly treated for a minor offence, from the effects of which one of them will never recover. The matter created a deal of comment in the newspaper Press at the time, and the Navy Department immediately organized a Court to try the accused. Lieutenant-Commander HENRY B. SEELY was convicted of the charges preferred, but the sentence has never been acted upon until within the last few days. The punishment inflicted is merely suspension from rank for four years on furlough, pay $1,500 a year. The following is the official order in the case:

> This sentence seems to the Secretary of the Navy still inadequate to the charges of which Lieutenant-Commander SEELY was found guilty, and the proceedings, findings and sentence in this case are approved only for the reason that they are the result of a prolonged deliberation by a respectable and legally organized Court, and because Mr. SEELY would otherwise go wholly without punishment. In publicly reprimanding Lieutenant-Commander SEELY in pursuance of the sentence, the Secretary can only say that while he believes the neglect of duty which resulted in punishment so cruel could only have existed on board a well-ordered ship-of-war under cover of the scandalous and unofficerlike conduct which availed to shield and prolong it, he can find no excuse for the officers who have been found guilty of both. Lieutenant-Commander SEELY remains in naval service, since no officer, however culpable, can be dismissed except in pursuance of the sentence of a General Court Martial. But not less must it be understood that the infliction of punishment not derived from the law will never be tolerated by the Department under any circumstances. Lieutenant-Commander SEELY is suspended from rank and duty on furlough pay for four years from the date of this order of reprimand, which will be read at naval stations and on board the ships of the navy in commission.
>
> GEORGE M. ROBESON,
> Secretary of the Navy.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Plea for Gilt Buttons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regretted to see in the last Sunday's number of your excellent paper a fling at the coming era of blue coats and gilt buttons. I consider it a vital innovation on the established fashion—a change, as it were, from death to life. There is nothing in the history of costume, from Adam down, so dismal in aspect and so abhorrent from all true taste, as the black dress coat which has been for many years the accepted mode. When I was a young man, (*quantum intervallum!*) a colored coat, usually blue, with metal buttons, was universal, except with the clergy, to whom black was appropriated as significant of their calling, or worn on occasions of domestic bereavement as a badge of sorrow. The substitution of the latter has robbed social circles of much of their glow as well as their picturesqueness, and I believe it to be one of the primal causes of the decline of male portraiture. What would VAN DYCK or COPLY have been with sitters in colorless costume? They would have degenerated into the tamest and most monotonous of copyists. What would any department of pictorial art become without Prussian blue, vermillion, lake and burnt sienna. Look at any modern gallery of portraits of gentlemen. It is like a ghastly procession of mourners. Besides, the black dress coat in the present advanced age of civilization has become a specialty for the presiding genius of the party and the dinner table. We come to such a pass that the best-dressed gentleman is he who bears the nearest resemblance to a head waiter. Social distinctions are confounded, and good society owes it to itself to put an end to the incongruity. If we will have black for costume, why not prescribe it as a uniform for the army? There have been great minds which would not bend to this absurd decree of fashion. WM. PINKNEY and DANL. WEBSTER, the two greatest American orators of the nineteenth century, delivered their grandest orations in the Senate Chamber in metal buttons. The school of Venice (TITIAN, GIORGIORE and the BASSANOS) would have been an abortion without color. WATTEAU in our day would have been an impossibility. Let us abate this social monstrosity, expel the prevailing gloom from our drawing rooms, and do something for the revival of art. I am sure we shall have the fair sex with us. Every lady who has a drawingroom knows that a congregation of a few hundred black coats cannot be lighted up without an increased consumption of gas. Is there a true woman who desires to see the sovereign of her soul in lugubrious black? I have submitted to this tyranny for a quarter of a century, and I will endure it no longer. I had hoped the coming innovation would have been accepted without resistance. But it cannot fail. It is the dawn of a better taste. *Magnus est color et prævalebit.* I will sustain it by example as well as precept. I will order a blue coat with gilt buttons to-morrow, and, casting off the sombre habiliments to which I have been condemned for the better part of my life, appear again with some gleams of my youthful radiance.

TYRIAS.

The Cost of Armories—Reply to "Taxpayer."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a taxpayer, and am also a member of the National Guard, and of the latter I am not ashamed, and must therefore take exception to your communication from "A Taxpayer." He certainly must have been asleep for the last fifteen years, or is ungrateful. If the National Guard is an enormous expense to the City, it is not its fault, but must be laid at the door of the Ring. We must have armories, and those capacious enough for the purpose, and they should be safe. The Supervisors say they have no authority to build, and are compelled to hire, and it is not our fault if the rents are high. When they hire a barn or a cockloft it is necessary to put it in such condition that gentlemen (for some of us are gentlemen, notwithstanding the insinuating classification by "Taxpayer") can use it. We must have accommodations for our company meetings and drills, and we are not to blame if more is expended than necessary.

If "Taxpayer" complains of his portion of the expense, why might I not also? In addition to my taxes, which are proportionally the same as his, I (an officer) am under the annual expense of about $150 in cash, and an indefinite amount in time, devoting, as I do, from two to three nights a week to military, and all for the purpose of protecting morally, if not forcibly, the property of this ungrateful "Taxpayer." And in this I am no exception. Ten thousand men compose the First Division, and they will average an annual expense of $100 each, and many of those men have but the public peace at stake. How much does "Taxpayer" give?

Suppose we do have balls and excursions? What business is that of his? It does not cost him one penny. If the Seventh have promenade concerts, they pay for it; if the Twenty-second have a ball, they pay for it; if the Seventy-first have a reading room or give dramatic entertainments, they pay for it. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Perhaps a standing army (paid for) would suit "Taxpayer"—let him try it. When we volunteer, while we are willing to assume military discipline, we are not willing to be a public machine. If it is all work and no pay, (except out of pocket,) at least, let us enjoy ourselves. The annual necessary expense of the regiment to which I belong is over $5,000, of which we receive from City and County, $1,200; the balance comes from our own pockets.

Let "Taxpayer" join the militia, and he may take a different view. We deplore as much as he does the extravagance of the "Ring," but it is beyond our control. Another point in question is a parade ground, which we need. There is not an armory (except the Twenty-second) wherein the double-quick is safe; there is not an armory in the City large enough to allow a regiment to "change front forward." Seventy acres may be too much, but we want enough; and if the "Ring" make money out of it we do not. It is hardly worth while to explain the value of the National Guard; "Taxpayer" should know, if he was not asleep during the "Dead Rabbit riots," "the Sepoy war," the "draft riots," and during our country's trials of 1861, 1862 and 1863. The veterans might carry him further back. Let "Taxpayer" confine himself to a tirade on the thieves and not on their unfortunate instruments.

CANNON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870.

The First Fruits of Prohibition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication in your columns of this morning, headed as above, contains much matter for reflection. I share the regret of the writer in view of the result he deplores, the loss of the political power in the State by the Republicans, and am not disposed to question the fact that the action, or rather non-action, of a portion of the Republicans of the State contributed to the production of that result. I cannot, however, perceive the wisdom of such sharp denunciation of men who, whatever may be their errors of judgment, are laboring conscientiously to lessen a great evil and attain results most desirable. It is, perhaps, the misfortune of the Republican Party, so far as the steady retention of power is concerned, that it is at present composed of conflicting elements. The men composing it are agreed, to be sure, on certain doctrines and measures, but who hold on other subjects and doctrines diametrically opposite opinions, and who regard the matters at issue between them of too great moment to be thrust aside for any consideration. The party stands before the world committed by the character of its principal elements, its past history and its public declarations and pledges, to reform abuses, maintain rights and establish justice within the sphere of its influence. That is a difficult mission in a world so full of injustice and wickedness as ours, and the party must at times inevitably share the fate of all associations and organizations which assign to themselves such a task. It involves constant struggle, for there can never be wanting some heavy work before them, and it involves also occasional defeats, as ignorance, vice, selfishness and every form of organized injustice and villainy united gain a temporary ascendency. Members of the Republican Party who have not considered the facts above stated, but regard the party as an aggregation of individuals, unitedly struggling for power which they may use to their own especial advantage, in the attainment by the leaders of fat offices with glorious pickings, a portion of which they shall dole out to faithful subordinates, are surely destined to disappointment. They have jumped into the wrong inclosure for such fat pasturage. Just so far as the Republican Party fails in its true mission, and in policy and influence approximates to its opposing party, it loses its hold on a large share of its rank and file, for it embraces to-day four-fifths of the Protestant Christians of the country north of the Ohio, and as large a proportion of all the men who are engaged in educational, benevolent or reformatory enterprises, such as the temperance reform. The party as a party has a conscience not as sensitive to wrong, indeed, as it should be, but still a conscience, and that is a great inconvenience for a political party, if it aim only at power and pickings. In a community where ignorance, vice and immorality abound, a party to be sure of success should have no "compunctious visitings." It should abet and defend every wrong without the slightest misgivings and for any needful period of time. If the Republican Party can do this, and at the same time persuade the Christian and order-loving portion of its voters to stick to the party, it is just as sure of a triumph as an election is to arrive. But here lies the difficulty. Its elements will forever forbid success in that line. When it ceases to be the party of reform it will lose more than half its members. Thousands of your readers, besides the undersigned, will regret that Mr. BENSON, while denouncing sharply the temperance men for their want of party allegiance, has no word of reproof for a portion of the party who are ever ready to bolt if its action interferes, or is likely to interfere in the smallest measure with the most destructive system of wrong and outrage that disgraces modern civilization.

CHARLES JEWETT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 18, 1870.

An Historical Parallel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me the space for a few lines in regard to the editorial headed "An Historical Parallel," in your issue of yesterday, based on the speech of M. THIERS. I willingly give that able statesman credit for his remarks, inasmuch as they serve to support his theory as to what France can do for herself and through herself. But was the parallel exactly drawn by him? The Holland of old dared to, and successfully did battle with both France and England at the same time, and not forgetting some foes at her German frontier, and the Holland of that day did not number as many inhabitants as the City of London alone did but a few years ago, nor scarcely even now. How could a little over three and a half millions of people, and with a small country, compete in the long run with nations outnumbering them from ten and twenty to one? These great Powers gave Holland plenty to do upon the sea; and the Dutch being satisfied with their own soil, to preserve which they had besides to fight continually with the ocean, had no time nor inclination to grasp or conquer territory lying at their back, as, for instance, BISMARCK did lately.

When so many million people strive for supremacy, either commercial or otherwise, it is but natural that the largest amongst the families of nations should succeed; hence England's after superiority. Three or four millions of people cannot build nor man as many ships as ten times their number can. But just as they could carry tea to England sixty years before an English vessel did, so have they yet polity, money and courage enough to keep what they have got, and that is a great thing for such a small nation. Although they lost "New-Amsterdam," they kept Java, the richest gem of all their outside possessions, and on that same Java the Dutch have ports where they can fix a shaft in an English steamer, which cannot get it done in the eastern possessions of her own country.

If Holland is really sinking, it is only her soil, but for that the dikes will be made higher, and her people will live as well as heretofore; and not being just now bent on martial honors, they have somewhat to spare to buy foreign bonds, American included, of which latter there was during our civil war an immense number disposed of at the Amsterdam Exchange. And to prove the fertility of their soil, witness their fine cattle going to London to be served up at the Charing Cross and other hotels. And as for enterprise, they are building a ship canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea, which will be a wonder as much as that of Suez; and they are now building a steamship line to this country, which will be running at no distant date. As to the remark that a "single unsuccessful war" stripped Holland of its power, M. THIERS may say so; but you, as an American, would not admit that, for the fight at Doggersbank was brought about by the Dutch getting into a war with England on account of supporting the Americans during the Revolutionary war, by sending ammunitions, &c. This they did, probably, to "make a few dollars," but at the same time they gave proof of their faith in republican ideas, of which they were the representative people in Europe.

H. H. NIEMANN.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

M. HERVE denies that he was a pupil of CHERUBINI.

At a fox-hunt at Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, several persons followed the hounds on bicycles.

The Faraday memorial will take the shape of a statue or monument in the British Museum.

The trial of Prince BONAPARTE will take place at Bourges, 124 miles from the place of the homicide.

KARL BLIND is lecturing in London on "The Hohenstaufen Emperors and the Barbarossa Myth."

It is intended to submerge torpedoes in the harbors of Malta, as soon as the "deadliest kind" can be ascertained.

A child died in Paris the other day, having been poisoned by the prussic acid contained in bitter almonds, of which he had eaten a large quantity.

M. THIERS, while speaking, refreshes himself with coffee and "rhum," sent from his own house.

Dr. NEWMAN'S forthcoming great work is entitled *The Grammar of Assent.*

Four small pictures by MEISSONIER brought recently the sum of $17,200.

The value of an eighth of a share in the London *Times* is $2,500 per annum.

Among those last admitted to the privileges of the Royal Academy are eleven ladies.

Last year London consumed daily 92,000,000 gallons of water, while Paris uses 46,858,900.

Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE has brought an action against the *Marseillaise* for accusing him of the murder of a shepherd at Vivario.

A circular issued from Dublin Castle orders "that no person concerned in editing a newspaper shall be eligible to fill the office of Clerk of Petty Assizes."

The King of Prussia has resolved to grant a free pardon to all legionaries now in France, with traveling expenses paid, provided they return to their homes.

A bill introduced into the Jersey Legislature, to render vaccination compulsory in that island, has been rejected by 25 votes against 5.

The Duke of EDINBURGH has made $1,000,000 by fortunate stock speculations in New-Zealand silver mines.

The soldiers of the British army in India are hereafter to be taught signaling and telegraphy.

The University of Oxford is reviving the experiment of issuing a *Gazette* of its own, to its own members, and for its own purposes.

M. DECKER, of Mexican bond fame, has been examined as to his claims upon the Credit Foncier of England.

M. ANDRE SANSON considers that he has made out eight species of horse (*E. caballus.*) Of these, the Asiatic, the African, the Irish, and the British, are brachycephalous, while the German, the Frisian, the Belgian, and that of the basin of the Seine, are dolichocephalous.

A treaty of mutual aid and assistance in enforcing the decrees of the respective Law Courts, has been signed between the North German Confederation and the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The preponderance of votes for the Monarchist Party over the Republicans, in the recent Spanish elections, amounts to 370,000.

The Austrian Premier has stated in the Reichsrath that the welfare of the whole nation must be considered before the demands of particular provinces. He added that the Ministry would protect the interests of religion, but at the same time recognize the liberty of conscience and the rights of the State.

The *Athenæum* says: "There is no confirmation of the rumor of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S death, and the result of an examination of dates, distances and the last news from Zanzibar, leads us to believe the report to be untrue."

The Royal Arsenal gun-factories have decided to construct a thiry-five-ton gun on the Woolwich system, to compete with the Whitworth gun of similar weight.

At a dinner given to Archbishop LYCURGUS in the Jerusalem Chamber, London, grace was said in Greek, the conversation was mainly in German, Dean STANLEY spoke in English, and the Greek Consul returned thanks in French.

A charitable society has been formed in Berlin with no other resources than the ends of cigars thrown away by smokers. With the produce of those despised remnants it has been able to clothe completely sixteen poor children, and even to give them some toys and sweetmeats at Christmas.

The number of members of the Council now in Rome is 759. Since the commencement of the proceedings four members have left Rome and seven have died.

In the five provinces under the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals of Palermo, Sicily, in 1869 there were 10,454 persons brought up for trial, whilst in 1868 there had been 15,970.

The *Gaulois* states that at the last ball at the Tuileries, none of the Deputies who voted against the Rochefort prosecution were among the guests. This exclusion having been the subject of some strong remarks at the Council of Ministers, the Emperor has decided that for the future no such distinction shall be made.

A Chinese thus describes a trial in the English law Courts: One man is quite silent, another talks all the time, and twelve wise men condemn the man who has not said a word.

Mr. RUSKIN'S first lecture, as Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Oxford, was delivered on the 14th inst. LEONARDO DA VINCI, as compared with some of his pupils, especially LUINI, was the lecturer's theme.

The Upper House of the Bavarian Parliament, in reply to the speech from the Throne, has expressed complete want of confidence in the Ministry Prince HOHENLOHE.

The department of Science and Art of the Royal Academy, have determined on erecting a special gallery for the future exhibitions of works by the old masters and deceased British artists.

At a late fashionable wedding in England, the bridal party being a little dilatory, the organist played "Eager to Meet Thee, Love;" and again, the party not coming, he sounded forth "Robin's Not Here."

M. DE LESSEPS has dismissed 300 of the Suez Canal employes, and the cost of the *personnel* has been reduced from two to one million francs yearly.

The Russian Government, being anxious that there should be no suspicion as to the application of the recent loan, declares indirectly that the loans are in no way connected with the gathering of troops on the borders of Montenegro, and that, so far as the Eastern question is concerned, all the great Powers desire peace.

At a sale of autographs the other day a curious document signed by RICHARD CŒUR DE LION was sold for 1,450 francs. It was a letter in verse written at St. Jean d'Arc by a monk, under the dictation of and signed by the lion-hearted King. It contained only twelve lines, and there was some doubt about its originality, but the expert declared it genuine.

Careful vaccination has resulted in there having been only one fatal case of smallpox in Dublin in the last two years. Paris has been heavily visited with variola, and the question of compulsory vaccination is being considerably discussed in the latter city.

At the late reception of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, a thunderbolt was launched into the *salon* by the Groom of the Chambers, who announced "M. le COMPTE DE PARIS," instead of the comparatively insignificant Deputy, M. PRAX PARIS.

The Levant *Times* announces that the Police authorities of Constantinople, at the suggestion of TAHIR BEY, have added three women to the detective force. These ladies have already done good service, having, in fact, discovered the perpetrator of a murder.

M. SAINTE-BEUVE'S library, comprising nearly 30,000 volumes, is soon to be sold. Annotations by CHATEAUBRIAND, which, it is said, "will somewhat startle the admirers of that pompous genius," are in many of the books. SAINTE-BEUVE'S own notes are so finely written as to require the use of a magnifying glass to decipher them.

The *Giornale di Napoli* says: "The subterraneous canal destined to carry the waters of the Lake of Agnano into the sea is now completed, being 1,400 metres in length. This work, one of the most useful of those undertaken in late years by private persons, has been accomplished in spite of enormous material difficulties and considerable opposition."

M. SCHAFARIK, Professor of Chemistry in the Polytechnic Institute of Bohemia, announces the discovery of a diamond in a granite quarry in the Diaschkowitz estate of Count SCHONBORN, eight miles northwest of Prague. The stone weighs fifty-seven milligrams, is of a light yellow color, and nearly cubical in shape, the edges and corners being slightly rounded. In hardness it equals the East Indian and exceeds the Brazilian diamonds.

A petition has been sent to the French Senate, demanding that the fathers of the greatest number of children should be invested with some new decoration; and that the entire fraternity of bachelors should be subjected to a special tax, rising in amount according to their age. The oddest part of the affair is, that a member of this grave body, M. DUPIN, accepted the petition quite seriously, but opposed its prayer on the ground that there was no necessity for bestowing the suggested recompense.

M. L. BERGEON, of the Academy of [illegible], has demonstrated, by a neat train of [illegible], that the lachrymal gland is an [illegible] in respiration. The meibomian glands [illegible] the eye; it is the function of the lachrymal [illegible] to moisten the nasal chambers and the air which passes through them. They thus supply that humidity without which the interchange of gas in the lungs could not go on.

The Italian journals contain accounts of a murder by a priest, named DE BONI, at Feltre, near Belluno, in Lombardy. He was some time back tried for an assault on a young woman of his parish, with whom he was believed to be on terms of improper intimacy; the charge could not be clearly proved against him, but he was condemned to imprisonment for illegally carrying arms. He was released a few days back at the expiration of his sentence, when he immediately returned to Feltre, and killed the woman who had deposed against him.

As an example of the use and abuse of testimonials, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a gentleman who, having received a university education, and being unable to do anything with it, became a candidate for a situation as a tea taster, that he owed his success entirely to a certificate from the Norrisian Professor of Divinity, stating that he had attended a course of theological lectures; and that he wrote from Hong-Kong, thanking the Professor, and candidly confessing that he had never expected the certificate to be of so much use to him.

The bill of fare for a grand ball at the Tuileries is somewhat imposing. Lately it included "900 bottles of champagne, 400 of claret, 50 bottles of Madeira, 1,200 litres of syrups, 200 of hot chocolate, 2,000 ices, 1,200 litres of punch, 3,000 cakes, 100 pasties, 1,200 pounds of cold meats, 100 *pâtés de foie gras*, 200 chickens, 50 peasants, 100 partridges, 12 hares, 3,000 larks, 24 *entrées* of fish, 24 salads, 20 fillets of beef, 3,000 rolls, besides the coffee," &c. In little more than an hour everything has disappeared. No wonder that on one occasion a set of false teeth were found on the floor after the guests had departed.

A correspondent of the *Gaulois*, speaking of a delay in the first performance of "Frou Frou" at Rome, tells us that in the "Eternal City" there is not one censor, but three censors—a censor for politics, a censor for religion, and a censor for costumes and morality! If each of these censors could have his own way, very little of any piece submitted to them would be left. But, fortunately, the political censor thinks the religious censor absurdly strict; the religious censor has no patience with the severity of the political censor; and both object to the excessive prudery manifested by the censor for costume and morality. In short, each of the three censors is controlled by the other two, and "Frou Frou" would have passed without correction or protest, and would have been produced without delay but for an accident which obviously concerned the censor for costume: at the last moment the heroine's dresses had not arrived.

M. RENE DE PONT-JEST challenges M. MAXIME DU CAMP'S statistics concerning the guillotine. M. DU CAMP asserted that there were on an average ten executions a year in France; that the guillotine employed 270 persons at a yearly expense of 425,000 francs, and that every decapitation thus cost 12,424 francs 24 centimes. To this M. RENE DE PONT-JEST, laughing at the exactitude of the twenty-four centimes, says that the number of persons executed in France is not more than eight or nine a year; that in 1869 the scaffold was erected only seven times, and that there are not ninety but only twenty-nine executioners in France, including Monsieur DE PARIS and his two assistants. The guillotine costs, therefore, not 425,000 francs, but 160,000 francs a year, and each execution only about 1,500 francs. M. RENE DE PONT-JEST adds further that he has seen an instrument identical with the guilotine at Kschira, near Radiya, in Nepaul. It was over one hundred years old, was called *karavat*, and was kept by the fakirs for family use as an instrument of decapitation.

The Last of the Old Dutch Church—The Property in Fulton-Street to be Leased for Business Purposes.

The old North Dutch Church which, for more than a century has stood at the corner of Fulton and William streets, and which in October last was severely tried by fire and found unequal to the test, is at last to give way to the encroachments of business in that busy quarter, though a portion of the premises will still be devoted to sacred uses. The land, which measures 106 feet on Ann and Fulton streets, and 112 feet six inches on William-street, and comprises five City lots, is offered on a lease of twenty-one years, with covenants for two renewals for a like period. The corner lot is valued at $100,000, and each of the other four at $50,000, and the rent demanded on a lease of the whole is $20,000 a year. The lecture room in the rear of the church has been replaced since the occurrence of the fire which nearly destroyed it, by a handsome four-story building with a yellow stone front, which will be ready for occupation in May next. The ground floor and cellar of this building will be rented for a store, while on the second floor a chapel sixty feet long, thirty feet wide and forty feet high, has been fitted up and will be used for the noonday prayer meetings to which the old church has been consecrated since the panic of 1857 frightened the denizens of that part of the City into a religious mood. There will also be Sunday services in the chapel for the few residents of that quarter who are inclined to churchgoing. On the same floor of the building the Treasurer's office of the Collegiate Reformed Church will be located, together with some other offices which will be rented for various purposes. The Collegiate Church of this City comprises four reformed churches, viz: the North Church, the Middle Church, at the corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette-place; the Fifth-avenue Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, and the Forty-eighth street Church, corner of Forty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. The remnants of the old North Church will soon be demolished and the entire premises occupied for business purposes.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 20, 1870.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The decision of the High Court of France, in the case of Prince BONAPARTE, was published yesterday in Paris, and is more serious than was at first supposed. He is adjudged to have committed homicide on the person of VICTOR NOIR, and to have attempted the homicide of FONVILLE. The order of the Court places the Prince under article 304 of the Penal Code, the punishment of which is death, unless extenuating circumstances are shown, in which case the sentence can be lessened by two degrees. The trial will take place at Tours....The Prefect of the Paris Police has forbidden the usual street parade on Shrove Tuesday....The appointment of M. PARADOL as French Minister to Washington, is said to be delayed by the remonstrances of "unemployed diplomats."....The Carlist Committees in Spain are said to be vigorously at work and extending their operations to the frontier of the country. The Madrid *Imparcial* says that several chiefs have recently left France and have entered the north of Spain. It is reported that General RAMON CABRERA, the Carlist leader, refuses to command the movement unless regular forces are organized and a basis of operations decided upon....The Duke of MONTPENSIER has written a letter which has been published in which he says that "Spain is his country by tradition, adoption and affection."....An exciting discussion has occupied the attention of the Prussian Parliament for the last few days in relation to the policy of Count BISMARCK, which was bitterly attacked by many members.....A Berlin dispatch states that the old officers of the North Parliament have been reëlected. ....The London *Saturday Review* of yesterday notes approvingly the acceptance of the new Land bill by the Irish members of the House of Commons. The writer thinks the Irish people will also accept it, unpalatable though it may be, as the first step of Reform. The Irish Press still denounce the measure....Copious extracts of the report of Mr. ARCHIBALD, British Consul at this City, in regard to the American tariff question, are published in the London *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday. In the report it is stated that "a tardy gradual reduction of the tariff is all that can be hoped for."....The *Spectator* of yesterday contains an article in reference to Canadian independence, in which it is stated that England might let Canada be free, but that "she is as loath to part with her empire as was the United States to part with the Southern Confederacy."....The rowing match between SADLER and HEATH has been postponed, owing to the extreme cold weather, until the 28th inst.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, asking for a general removal of political disabilities in the State, were received and tabled. Bills were introduced relative to unexpended appropriations and for the disposal of useless military reservations. The resolution for the return of certain private papers to the family of ex-President JEFFERSON was reported from Committee and passed. The annual Post Route bill, and the House bill providing for an appropriation of $3,000 to defray the expenses of investigating the alleged sale of cadetships, were both passed. Mr. SPENCER, by consent, addressed the Senate upon the bill to regulate the hours of labor for Government employes, principally in reply to the recent speech of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. The bill granting lands to aid in constructing a certain railway in Oregon was then taken up, and a discussion ensued upon the policy of granting public lands to build railways in the West. A resolution to strike out the land grants was defeated by a vote of 3 to 37, and the bill was then variously amended and passed. The Senate at 4 P. M. adjourned.

In the House, after some discussion as to the order of business, the consideration of the Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. An amendment providing for an appropriation of $91,000 to construct a branch mint at Carson City, Nev., was adopted, Mr. DAWES remarking that he should call the yeas and nays on it in the House. Pending action on an amendment appropriating $15,000 to the Board of Education the Committee rose. A bill was introduced to provide stay of execution in certain cases. It is intended as a measure of relief against the recent legal-tender decisions. A large number of petitions were presented. Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule in regard to contested election cases, which provides that the Committee on Elections for this Congress shall consist of fifteen members, and that each contested election case shall be assigned to a special Committee of three of the General Committee, who shall consider it exclusively, and report their decision direct to the House. The rule was adopted. The House then again went into Committee of the Whole for general debate, and at 3:45 P. M. adjourned.

GENERAL.

Our news from San Domingo is that President BAEZ has received a communication from influential parties in Venezuela, asking his influence with the Government of this country in favor of the annexation of Venezuela to the United States.

At Baltimore, Md., on Friday, a colored boy named WM. COOK, aged 11 years, while playing with two other boys in a barn, placed a halter around his neck in sport, and stepping or falling from a bale of hay, hanged himself. Before he was rescued life was extinct.

A man named FRANK MONNTZ was fatally stabbed by an associate named RICHARD McCRACKEN, at Wheeling, West Wa., on Friday. The murderer was arrested and placed in the lock-up, but escaped during the night, and has not yet been recaptured.

The recent storm was very severe in the East, and occasioned much delay in travel, the tracks of the railways, in many instances, being washed away.

One JOHN C. CRONIN, while disputing with a stranger in the street in Philadelphia, on Friday night, on the subject of Fenianism, was shot and dangerously wounded.

The *Monarch* arrived at Annapolis on Friday evening, and anchored six miles out. Yesterday Captain COMMERELL, Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, and Captains WOOD and McFAYE, came ashore, and were received by Secretary ROBESON and Commodore WORDEN, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The party, excepting the Secretary of the Navy, afterwards called on Governor BOWIE, where they were entertained.

CALVIN C. CLARK, of Bell County, Texas, while moving with his family to Little Rock, Ark., was shot and killed by a noted desperado named SAM HALSEY. CLARK had been active in assisting the Sheriff of Bell County in breaking up a gang to which HALSEY belonged, and was followed when he left the county. Large rewards have been offered for the arrest of the murderer.

A clerk in the Baltimore (Md.) Post Office named ROBERT DALE was arrested in that city yesterday, charged with robbing the mails. He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

LEONHARDT SCHWUND, convicted of the murder of CONRAD STAHL, and ROSANNA ROGERS, convicted of manslaughter, were both sentenced at Newark, N. J., yesterday, the former to twenty years in the State Prison, and the latter to five months in the County Jail.

JOHN DONLON (61 years old) and PATRICK BERHAN, convicted at Rochester of murder in the second degree for different offences, were sentenced to State's Prison for life. The wife of the former, who was implicated with her husband in his crime, was also found guilty and sentenced for fifteen years. EDWARD DORSEY, convicted of manslaughter, was at the same time sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

BALLSBUCK & BRIGGS' large country store, located at Minior, McLean County, Ill., was a day or two ago destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $50,000; insured for $20,000, mostly in Connecticut companies.

JESSE W. HEATH, City Register of St. Louis, Mo., died in that city yesterday.

A rumor is current in San Francisco, Cal., to which the attention of the authorities has been called, of an organization in that city to exterminate the Chinese on or before St. Patrick's Day. The body is said to consist of several associations, one of which numbers two thousand members. Brutal assaults on the Chinese are of daily occurrence.

The schooner *Piper* left San Francisco yesterday with blasting materials on board, to be used in removing the coral reef at the entrance of Midway Island Harbor, so as to make the island a coaling station for the China and Government steamers.

The number of Chinese now on the Pacific coast, in statistics furnished to the California Legislature, is given as 89,500.

The bricklayers, plasterers and stone masons of Albany have resolved to strike, the master builders having given notice of a reduction of wages, to go into effect on the 1st of March.

A case of death by abortion came before the Coroner in Brooklyn yesterday. The victim was MARY DONIGAN, of Haverstraw. The abortionist is unknown.

In the case of WOODRUFF and others *vs.* The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, to recover the value of forty bales of cotton consumed by fire, and reported in the TIMES of yesterday, the jury failed to agree on a verdict, and were discharged.

The vital statistics for the present week are as follows: Deaths, 517; marriages, 203; births, 290; still births, 53.

The Police made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, Feb. 12, 190; Sunday, Feb. 13, 105; Monday, Feb. 14, 175; Tuesday, Feb. 15, 164; Wednesday, Feb. 16, 186; Thursday, Feb. 17, 196; Friday, Feb. 18, 130; total, 1,146.

Equal Rights Before the Law.

Prompt upon the assembling of its Legislature in special session, in compliance with the proclamation of Governor BUTLER, the State of Nebraska has, by an almost unanimous vote, ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Thirty States have now through their Legislatures declared that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." But the present Democratic Legislature of New-York has attempted to rescind the favorable vote of this State, and those who are now opponents of equal rights as during the war they were opponents of the coercion of the Southern States and the struggle to maintain the national supremacy, contend that, through the action of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Indiana who fled from the performance of their duties and sought to deprive the two Houses of a quorum when the vote upon the amendment was taken, the consent of that State has not been legally given. These pleas would not stand; yet—granting that there might be grounds for dispute concerning them, and not counting these States—the amendment has, through the vote of Nebraska, been ratified by twenty-eight States, and that is just the number necessary to render the ratification complete. Counting New-York and Indiana, we have thirty States whose votes have been recorded in the affirmative, and these States are:

Alabama,
Arkansas,
Connecticut,
Florida,
Georgia,
Illinois,
Indiana,
Iowa,
Kansas,
Louisiana,
Maine,
Massachusetts,
Michigan,
Minnesota,
Mississippi,
Missouri,
Nebraska,
Nevada,
New-Hampshire,
New-York,
North Carolina,
Ohio,
Pennsylvania,
Rhode Island,
South Carolina,
Texas,
Vermont,
Virginia,
West Virginia,
Wisconsin.

The States which are to go upon the record as opposing this final measure of reconstruction are seven in number, and they are now all under the control of the Democratic Party. They are:

California,
Maryland,
Kentucky.
Oregon,
Delaware,
New-Jersey,
Tennessee,

To sum up in a word: seven States refuse to ratify the amendment, and thirty, counting New-York and Indiana, ratify it; counting New-York and Indiana with the seven opposed, the amendment has been ratified by exactly the number of States required.

The Millenium of Democracy.

The tone in which some of the Democratic papers discuss the present divisions in their party will be satisfactory chiefly to political cynics. These journals are saying to each other, "after this little fuss is over we shall be better friends than ever. The *World* only wants to put certain men in comfortable places. We can easily arrange such an affair as this." Other mediators beg the Democrats to wash their dirty linen at home. A third section smiles at the whole affair, and persists in regarding it as a sham quarrel got up to put Republican papers on a false scent.

We need not say that none of these politicians has paused to ask how the public are affected by the recent discussions. The public is, in fact, regarded merely as a puppet to be handled at pleasure by any set of performers which happens to get hold of it. That the community can never be aroused to take any measures for its own defence is the settled conviction of the leaders in our City Democracy. We feel assured that they will find out their mistake some day, and the opposition which is now manifested to all reforms will accelerate the good time. The bulk of the Democrats coolly say to the despised public, "Pray do not heed our apparent differences. They are only family misunderstandings. You need not flatter yourselves that you, a spiritless public, will derive any benefit from our wrangles." Of course the Democrats who talk thus mean what they pretend. But, between their fraudulent contracts, their mockery of Municipal Government, and their Judges who are bought and sold like oysters or clams, they have exhausted public forbearance. They are now walking on the edge of a volcano—and we hope and believe that they will soon tumble in, and so come to an appropriate end.

Mr. CREAMER's bill for abolishing the Police and other Commissions, is a juggle intended to deceive the public. The present method of appointing the Police Commission may not be so faultless as we could desire. But if the Commissions were elected by popular vote in this City, what sort of men should we see in power? If we had elections which were really honest, there might not be much cause for fear. We know, however, how the thing is managed now. "No party," says the *Citizen and Round Table*, "can live under the opprobrium that attached to the last Fall elections, and if the Democracy would carry the next national canvass, they must free themselves from all culpability in this matter." Thus wisdom crieth in the streets, but who is there in Tammany to regard her? Frauds at elections increase the Democratic majority, and are introduced and invented for that express purpose. Can we expect unscrupulous leaders to throw away a temporary advantage in order to strengthen themselves in the future? What do they care for the future so that they can "feather their nests" now?

Mr. CREAMER's plan of electing Police Commissioners is, therefore, a snare. It is only another evidence of the intention of the Democracy to get the Police under their own control—the one thing necessary to render them absolute masters of the City. The Frear Charter must fail—that every one perceives. But its chief objects may be accomplished by roundabout schemes. "Stand by your own party," says the Albany *Argus* to the Democrats. We shall see what this "standing by" will come to before very long. When the Democrats have the Police of the City under their thumbs, farewell to the last remnants of social order! They have Judges enough and to spare now—so that the circle will be complete. We shall then have Police officers, as well as Judges, who are audacious enough to threaten to trump up false charges against any one who happens to be obnoxious to them. Ought we not to feel elated at such a prospect? Officers of justice will proclaim to honest citizens through foul and shameful channels that if they do not keep silence, scandalous accusations will be invented and published respecting them. In short, there is to be a huge system of intimidation and blackmailing. This is the Democratic Millenium. Complete immunity for criminals, destruction to honest men, the Police in league with ruffiandom, and Judges walking about with hired bullies at their heels. Ought we not all to long earnestly for the arrival of this golden era?

Reform in Female Education.

The opening by the Board of Education of the long-expected "Female Normal School" in this City will suggest to them and the public certain improvements in female education which have been much needed here. There can be no question that the standard of girls' education is lower in New-York than it is in some other districts of our country, especially in New-England. So practically is this shown to be the fact, that our best printers, if they require well-trained female compositors or type-setters, must send to New-England for them, where the training in ordinary branches is so much more thorough. If a copyist is wanted, the Yankee woman is sure to be preferred to the native, as more accurate and better educated. If a primary school or school for children has a teacher's place to be filled, the best-fitted applicants are not the graduates of our own ward schools, but those from the Oswego or Albany normal schools. In fact, in "the open market," an Oswego teacher is worth fifty per cent. more than a New-York teacher. So deficient are our girls in the habits of trained attention and accuracy, that the accomplished master in wood engraving in the Cooper Union is about recommending to the trustees to give this important branch up—the girls having too little precision and thoroughness to enable them ever to succeed or to compete with men. Yet in Boston, similar branches have been followed by women with much success.

The painful fact is that with all our fine show of school buildings, and our millions spent on education, we do not give young girls in New-York a sufficiently thorough and careful training to fit them for the severe competitions of practical life. We fear the same deficiency is essentially true of our private schools also. Will this new normal school correct this fault? The Committee to whose care it is intrusted contains gentlemen of much intelligence and public spirit; but whether their selection of teachers and officers has been just such as to carry out the most advanced ideas on education, we have our doubts. We wait with some anxiety for the results.

The one great and palpable error of all our schools, public and private, for girls, is attempting to do too much. Nearly all important branches of knowledge have one or two foundation elements or principles, which, if they are thoroughly and familiarly known, will enable the student to understand all the practical portion of the science. The higher branches of mathematics are of no sort of use to the most of our students, while they have not familiarized themselves with the first principles of arithmetic and geometry. This is equally true of chemistry or natural history in general. A few broad principles well learned and applied will guide the mind hereafter, but a smattering of many only confuses. Then we object most strongly to the early beginning in education with abstractions—such as are the innumerable definitions and rules and as is especially grammar. These are all employments for maturer intellects. To define well is one of the last fruits of thought and ripened study; and to analyze speech into rules belongs to abstract and mature minds. Most of this sort of study with children is pure waste of time. The beginnings of instruction for both boys and girls must be with facts and the objects of the senses.

The greatest desideratum in teaching we fear we shall never see filled out in our schools, whether private or public; that is, the teaching of natural science naturally. If some teacher would only arise who could take any department of the natural world, flowers, for instance, or stones, or insects, or fishes, or animalculæ, or animals—and placing the objects before the child's mind make it explore step by step the structure, habits, relations, uses and peculiarities of this one class, and follow it up in natural order to others,—the child itself investigating and at last classifying,—he would be a benefactor and reformer of his profession. We should then have children beginning their training with the two faculties most natural to them to use, observation and memory, especially as relating to the natural world; for children are, without doubt, in a certain "hidden bond of sympathy" with animals and plants. The habit of observing gives accuracy, and classifying leads hereafter to reasoning and abstract thought. The teaching of geography has already begun to be reformed under the influence of the "object system" and Professor GUYOT. It ought always to be connected with natural history and natural divisions, so that a lesson in geography should be a trip amid foreign vegetation and foreign costumes and under new scenes of nature, which the scholar must describe.

Unlike many of our reformers of education, we believe in the value of the Latin. We think these young lady wood engravers, who are said not to attend closely enough to their work, would have been better engravers if they had been good Latin scholars. A good mastery of the Latin language gives a habit of precision, attention, nicety, elegance, and a practice in weighing nice distinctions in language which the study of no modern tongue can possibly give, besides all the training in taste, rhetoric, history and foreign habits of thought which it indirectly imparts. The fact that no European tongue (of practical use) expresses its grammar by case-endings, but by arrangement, makes their study a very different matter intellectually from that of Latin. Then, every bright boy or girl can, before eighteen, learn easily two or three modern languages, besides Latin. If, however, a substitute were desired for it in our public schools, we should prefer German to French, as a better discipline.

Death in the Medicine Bottle.

The other day a lawyer was nearly killed by a dose of medicine which a druggist's assistant mixed for him in this City. Who cared? The druggist was not punished, and a hundred people may since have received a cup of poison instead of the healing draught. Boys *will* commit mistakes, especially if they are set to make up medicines without having the faintest idea of the difference between one drug and another.

But three days ago we recounted the story of a poor woman named MOULD, who came to grief through a "slight mistake" on the part of another druggist. He had only given her poison instead of physic—that was all. She died. We must not draw conclusions adverse to the worthy druggist from that fact. People ought to have stronger constitutions. If Mrs. MOULD had been made of cast iron, the wrong dose would not have killed her.

Scarcely a day goes over without some one being poisoned, or nearly poisoned, through the ignorance and incapability of druggists and their assistants. A man who takes a physician's prescription to be made up ought to watch the ignoramus behind the counter with fear and trembling. The life of his child, wife or friend may be sacrificed in a moment through gross carelessness. Who can guard against such "accidents?"

The Legislature could give us the necessary protection. It could pass a bill compelling druggists to employ persons of proved skill and experience, and prohibiting them, under severe penalties, from allowing medicines to be made up by any one who had not passed a recognized examination. The druggists of New-Jersey, enlightened people as they are, have met and voluntarily petitioned their Legislature for a bill to that effect. We need not say that the druggists of New-York have not followed their example. They find it pay better to take raw boys from the streets to dispense their deadly wares.

Of course there are many druggists in the City who might be trusted to any extent; if there were not, scarcely any of us who had ever gone to a doctor for help would be left alive. It is very hard for such men to rest under a stigma, because unscrupulous pretenders open a store, stick some colored bottles in the window, and sell arsenic for salts. Why do not the properly-qualified druggists meet together and ask the Legislature for a bill? They are well known to most physicians, and do a good business. Still they could afford to step in between the sick man and woman and sudden death. Root out the imposters. Let us at least have our medicine pure. Our food we cannot be sure of, but it is a little too bad to find that we have been cruelly deceived even in a nasty dose of physic.

The Postal Telegraph in Great Britain.

The purchase of the telegraph lines by the British Government was not consummated hastily, or without what seemed ample preparation for their successful management as an adjunct of the postal system. No pains were spared to insure success. The different systems—the MORSE, electric and magnetic—were discussed, and the first of the three uniformly adopted. The manipulation, codes and instruments were arranged upon one uniform plan. Schools of instruction were opened, and "dummy" instruments issued for practice by Postmasters, their families and their clerks. And a set of rules was framed of the clearest and easiest description.

But the results are unsatisfactory, for the system, if indeed not a total failure, realizes far less than was confidently claimed for it. Storms interfere with the wires, and there is, and has been from the beginning, defective insulation. These difficulties are not new in the history of telegraphing, of course, but, while the companies were able to cope with them, the Government appears to have failed to do so. We hear, further, that the lines become overloaded, and that there are vexatious delays in the transmission of news. It is but fair to allow that the business has very greatly increased. Still, one of the very purposes of the consolidation was to encourage this increase, and now that it comes the managers ought to be able to meet it. But they do not. Nor is the failure in this respect either slight or doubtful. The Postmaster-General admits that the defects to which he calls attention have existed for almost the whole period of postal telegraphing, and that efforts to remedy them have so far not succeeded. There is no escape from the plain inference from all this. The companies may have been open to censure on many points, but the new system is still more so. If they did their work less faithfully than they ought, the Government shows itself incapable of providing improvements. The history of this postal-telegraph experiment is interesting both for its information and the warning it conveys.

A Word About Insanity.

A variety of occurrences tends to bring the subject of insanity prominently before the public. Disordered intellect, it is expected, will be the defence, when the perpetrators of most of the recent murders are brought to trial. Many people seem to feel outraged when this sort of defence prevails, but it proves, nevertheless, the most successful of all defences before that portion of the public that constitutes a jury. Prisoners thus escaping conviction should, however, at least be kept thereafter in some sort of confinement. Suicides and suicidal attempts attributable to derangement of the mental faculties, have, within a few weeks, attracted unusual attention; some, because connected with prior homicide, some from being the occasion of lawsuits in which life insurance companies unsuccessfully resisted the payment of policies, and others from the prominence of the parties themselves. An important will case, involving a bequest to the Cooper Union in a question as to the sanity of the testator, is interesting on account of the peculiar religious belief of the deceased, who asserted his own personal irresponsibility for his acts, and claimed direct communication with the Deity.

Perhaps, in consequence of the revelations last Fall, by the Legislative Committee for the Inspection of State Charities, in a report after two years of inquiry and compilation, setting forth the infamous management of some of our country almshouses and the revolting treatment of the insane poor in those institutions, Governor HOFFMAN has called the attention of the Legislature to the condition of this class of unfortunates, of whom he says, "None are so helpless, none for the most part so friendless." That Committee, it will be recollected, found over two hundred lunatics bound with ropes and chains, as well as otherwise vilely treated. Such disclosures, in the light of present knowledge and successful systems, indicate that a remnant still exists of an ignorance equal to that which believed in the miraculous powers of Saint Dympna, of Belgium, and recorded in sculpture upon her tomb,—the pavement of which has since been worn away by kneeling devotees,—the expulsion of a visible devil from the head of a maniac. The discovery not long ago in Leicestershire, England, of a poor relative of a Nottingham Magistrate, who, demented, but not raving, had been kept manacled and chained to a wall for sixty out of seventy-five years of his life, recalls the frightful descriptions of the London Bedlam, now one of the best managed asylums in the world, where, early in this century, an unhappy maniac was permanently pinioned and fastened to one spot by riveted iron bars during a period of twelve years ending with his death.

It is a relief to turn from such records to the annual report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. A method of cure less romantic, but not less zealous than that by which ASTOLF restored to ORLANNO FURIOSO his lost reason sealed up in a bottle, has enabled Dr. KIRKBRIDE to discharge patients cured during the past year in number more than one-third of the average which his hospital contained. Also, twice as many are pronounced "improved," and "much improved," as remain "stationary."

Strange to say, researches in mental philosophy and metaphysical science have contributed but little to the improved treatment of mental disease. Much is already realized as practical knowledge by deduction from modern physiological researches, microscopic and chemical investigations, the study of statistics and careful observation. There is abundant evidence that the composition of the blood and the supply of phosphorus to the brain, bear definite relations to cerebral and mental conditions. The connection between a disordered stomach and a headache, between dyspepsia and low spirits, is not in a majority of instances more direct than the relation of physical disease to a clouded intellect. In the Pennsylvania Hospital, of the ascertained causes of insanity, various kinds of sickness and defective health constituted more than forty per cent. The next great special cause is intemperance, which is now in many respects regarded as a disease. The affections and passions contribute at least sixteen per cent, undefined mental anxiety more than ten, and troubles concerning business and means of support not over nine per cent.; while less than six per cent. is attributed to religion, and only one and a half to intense study. A doubt as to the frequency of a near alliance between great wit and madness, is invariably justified by this class of statistics.

In a general way, the treatment that tends to cure mental disease would have served to prevent it; and the earlier it receives attention the better the success of remedial measures. Nearly half the cures take place within three months of admission to the asylum.

The Vanity of Human Knowledge.

The amount of proverbial and argumentative philosophy expended upon revolutions is something amazing. Their causes, their course and their finality are carved by the cold steel of logic, and riddled with rhetorical hot shot, until how they happened becomes obscure, what they did is a mystery, and when they ended forms but a chapter of "historic doubts." Thus grave scholars become mere wanderers in the mists of uncertainty, and grave questions remain unsolved, and are as dark as Delphic oracles. The color of our first parents is still undetermined—some say that they were black, others that they were an agreeable brown, while Art, with celestial benignity, depicts them fair as angels. A heap of ancient bricks lies, it is said, upon the banks of Old Nile, which is all that remains of Babel, the landmark of a social overturning whose form looms dimly from the shades of remote antiquity. But who shall say? Who built the pyramids? Who was the man with the iron mask? Who "wrote Shakespeare?" These are interesting if not important questions, involving revolutions in the various fields of history, of science and of literature. Who shall answer them? We make a theory, and it vanishes like a bubble in the sunshine. Our very legendary pets and aversions desert us. The "valuable information" of our childhood turns to dust and ashes on the lips. Saxon HAROLD did not die on the field from that fatal arrow, but was cured and went away to live to a good old age; RICHARD Crookback was reasonably straight, and on the whole a domestic creature; Bluff HALL, that victim of enthusiastic domesticity, was truly an estimable man, and much maligned; the apple of NEWTON is a myth, and the pebbles of DEMOSTHENES a fable.

One fact remains with regard to men and events—everything had a beginning. Only if from that point of time veracious chroniclers had set to work, and faithful custodians had succeeded them, the world would be better off in the records of its races. It is, however, all the more important, in these modern times, that when a revolution of any sort *is* set on foot, the fact be noted with care, for so shall we be blessed by inquisitive generations to come. To this end and with due reverence for the magnitude of the occasion, therefore, we announce the opening of a revolution in Japan. That ancient, polite, learned and ingenious nation is to be subjected to a social change of the most significant description. Japan has got its first piano. The Mikado possesses it. An Austrian *attaché* gave it to him. He had never seen one before, and was delighted with the sweet sounds discoursed by the giver. He at once directed his wife to take lessons.

Who cannot imagine the stupendous consequence of this event? We read of the groves and gardens, of the stately ceremonial, of the social formalities of Japanese society. The stoic aristocracy of soul with which the Japanese gentleman will perform his last toilet, and solve his question of "to be or not to be" with the *hari-kari* knife; the dignitaries which the common people must not look upon; the mysterious worship; the endless formalities—these and many more attributes of a grave and lofty-mannered people, are the subject of many a sailor's story or traveler's romancing. And we wonder what the "merry row of ivories" can have to do with them. Much, doubtless. The piano—grand, square and upright—will lift its voice all over the land of fair Japan, ere long. When it sings, will the people dance? Think of it—a dancing Daimio! It is no laughing matter. A revolution has begun. An army of instructors and constructors will invade the cottage and the palace alike. Let the philosophers and historians commence their theories and theorems, their comments and their chronicles, so that the new revolution in the East be the subject of no historic doubts by future ages.

What is Relapsing Fever

Dr. MEREDITH CLYMER explained the character of a peculiar disease in this country in 1844; and in a communication to the *Medical Record*, a few days since, states that he is satisfied that the relapsing fever is the same as that which he observed and described then twenty-five years ago.

> "In June, 1844, a ship arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool with Irish emigrants, amongst whom there had been some sickness during the voyage. Fifteen were sent to the Philadelphia Hospital, and admitted into the medical wards under my charge. They were suffering from continued fever of a kind different from any that I had then seen. I thought that I recognized, by the published histories, the kind then prevailing epidemically in Scotland and England, and which had appeared in those countries in 1843. The correctness of my conjecture was soon established. In all these cases the access was sudden, with severe headache, vomiting, muscular soreness and joint-pains, rapid pulse, hot skin, a moist tongue, with a creamy gray or yellowish coating, and red tip and edges, (though in a few cases the tongue and mucous membrane of the mouth were quite dry for several days,) enlarged spleen, no constant intestinal troubles, and no eruption. In all there was much debility from the outset, and the face had a peculiar bronzed tint, like that of persons suffering with malarial poisoning. About the seventh day defervescence happened, with abundant sweats; the appetite became good, the expression was natural, and the patient apparently entered upon convalescence, though still complaining of muscular weakness, and the face was of a dusky yellowish hue. Near to the fourteenth day a second paroxysm suddenly occurred, in some cases with all the acuteness of the first, and lasting for five or six days, whilst in others it was slight, and passed off in thirty-six or forty-eight hours. So far as I know, there were no instances of a second relapse. None of the house physicians, or nurses, or other patients contracted the fever."

Professor AUSTIN FLINT, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, refers to the disease in his work on the *Practice of Medicine*, and agrees in the general features of the disease as described by Dr. CLYMER. In London, according to Dr. MURCHISON, the disease has increased. In New-York, up to this time, there have been about two hundred and fifty cases, almost entirely confined to the squalid and ill-nourished poor in certain "nests," which, to borrow a very forcible expression of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, the Metropolitan Board of Health have "stamped out." The mortality, according to the official records of this City, in the two hundred and fifty cases, has been about one per cent.; and when we take into consideration the character and condition of those who have suffered, we may very safely conclude that from relapsing fever there no very serious or dangerous results are likely to ensue.

WASHINGTON.

Land Grants to Railroads—Action in the Senate—The River and Harbor Appropriations—Important Testimony in the Cadet Investigation—The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The question of subsidizing railroads by land grants in the future, was bitterly fought in the Senate to-day, on the bill to aid in the construction of the road from Portland, Oregon, to Astoria and McMinnville, in the same State, and won—so far, at least, as the present Congress is concerned. There had been for months so much discussion both in the newspaper Press, and in Congress and outside of it, on continuing the policy which has heretofore obtained on this subject, that the fate of the bill to-day was looked forward to with some anxiety, as it would afford an indication of the intentions of the legislative branch of the Government on this important branch of industry. The Democrats were very bitter in their opposition, and to a man opposed the bill. Mr. THURMAN probably made the most noticeable speech. In strong language he inveighed against our railroad policy in the past, maintaining that the public domain had been presented to vast corporations, and that in the future land would be as dear as it was in Europe and utterly beyond the reach of the poor man, owing to this reckless policy. It was no use, however. Other Senators took a more favorable view of the subject, and experienced Senators like Mr. HAMLIN, who considered the first land grant rather doubtful, gave it, as their opinion, that the past course of the Government had been a wise one, and that it was the best possible means of developing the material resources of the continent. Amendment after amendment was offered by the Democrats to transfer the bill, but they were voted down as quickly as they were presented, and the measure was passed without many material changes.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Sub-Committee charged with the framing of a River and Harbor Appropriation bill, met this morning and mapped out their work. There was a general talk on the subject of the appropriations, and, of course, there was considerable diversity of opinion as to the amount to be appropriated. Some of the members were in favor of giving as much as possible for internal improvements, believing it to be often true economy.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The investigation of the cadet transactions was continued this morning, and some additional light was thrown on the subject implicating one or two additional Congressmen. Mr. WHITTEMORE, who is one of the South Carolina delegation, was examined. His testimony was to the effect that he agreed to make a certain West Point appointment, and that shortly afterwards, without his knowledge or consent, $2,000 were sent into his district for campaign purposes. Mr. BROOKS, who was recalled, testified that he had made the arrangement with WHITTEMORE and also that he paid Mr. BLACKBURN last year $1,500 for another appointment. One other witness was also examined. There is a great deal of feeling and indignation expressed here on the subject by Congressmen generally, and there is no doubt that the convicted members who are now in Congress will be expelled.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The Alaska seal fisheries is a subject which excites some attention here at present, as it will soon become a topic of legislation. The Secretary of the Treasury is in favor of managing the business through agents of its own, and opposed to the propositions which have been made to the Department to lease or rent the fisheries, on the ground, among others, that it would create a monopoly. Some of the gentlemen who are desirous of making a contract with the Government and of obtaining mandatory legislation on the subject, will have a hearing before the House Committee of Commerce on Monday next. The Secretary of the Treasury will also come before the Committee at an early day to urge the adoption of his plan.

IN THE HOUSE.

When the House met this morning there was no quorum present, which necessitated a call of the House. The body then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, on which the rest of the day was consumed.

A GRAND BALL ON THE 22D.

Some fifty or sixty of the leading business men of this city, who are fair representatives of its wealth and culture, propose to give a grand ball here on the night of the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Invitations have been sent to every Congressman; and as all the prominent officials are likewise included, the affair will probably be the grandest of the season.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

The members elect to Congress from Mississippi, with Senator-elect REVELS, made another visit to the Executive Mansion to-day, for the purpose of requesting the President to delay signing the Mississippi bill until after the passage of the bill removing political disabilities, which contains the names of certain members of the delegation; that the admission of the State before the removal of the disabilities of a portion of the delegation would deprive them of their seats. The President expressed his willingness to conform to the wishes of the delegation, and consequently the Mississippi bill has not yet been signed.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending to-day amounts to $625,600. The shipments during the same period were as follows:

To Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$100,000
To National Banks	173,295

Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for national banks, as security for circulation, $342,396,350, and for public deposits, $78,393,500. The mutilated bank notes burned during the week amounted to $285,200. Total amount burned, $20,351,342. The bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, was $299,340. The total amount issued therefor is $20,088,550. The balance due for mutilated notes is $262,902. The bank circulation outstanding at this date is $299,569,871. The fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $640,200.

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander CHAS. BLAKE is ordered to duty as Chief of Staff of the Southern Squadron of the North Atlantic fleet. Lieutenant-Commander H. SANDS is detached from duty at the Observatory and ordered to ordnance duty at Washington. Master J. M. WILSON is detached from the *Maumee*, and placed on waiting orders. WALTER H. L. ROSEVELT is detached from ordnance duty at New-York and ordered to the *Alaska*.

PERSONAL.

President GRANT has not intimated his intention to visit Annapolis during the stay of the ship *Monarch* at that place.

The Union League Club are making arrangements for the proper celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, as the crowning act of reconstruction.

Important changes in the management of the New-York *Evangelist* are announced. Rev. Mr. CRAIGHEAD, who has been for fourteen years past one of its editors and proprietors, has retired, with the good wishes of all who have been associated with him during this time, and Rev. Dr. ELLINWOOD, formerly of Rochester, a rising man in the Presbyterian Church, has taken his place. The *American Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, has been merged in the *Evangelist*, and thus many new subscribers have been added to the list of the latter. Rev. HENRY M. FIELD remains senior editor and proprietor, and Dr. JOHN HALL and Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER continue to contribute to each number.

In the list of "One Thousand Dollar Autographs" taken from Mr. THURLOW WEED's autobiography, which was published in the TIMES of Friday, the name of JOHN F. WINSLOW, Troy, was misprinted *James F. Winslow*.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Week's Amusements.

The opera has been numerously attended during the week at the Academy. "Rigoletto" was given on Monday with good results, and there was an unexpectedly satisfactory performance of "*Faust*" on Wednesday. Miss **Kellogg** was better than ever as *Margherita*, and Signor **Reyna** surprised the public by his excellent personation of *Mephistopheles*. On Friday there was another representation of "Il Trovatore," and for the Saturday *matinée* a repetition of "Rigoletto." On Monday the latter work is to be given again, and on Wednesday we are promised "Robert le Diable."....Niblo's Garden has been crowded to the dome this week to see Mr. **Fechter's** *Hamlet*, and, had it been possible so to arrange matters, we doubt not the tragedy could have been successfully repeated for an indefinite time. Our impressions of this remarkable performance have already been given at some length, and, as the public have continued to show more and more during the week that they are getting to be of the same mind with us, further observations in the way of eulogy seem at this time to be needless. We take occasion, however, to compliment Miss **Le Clercq's** pretty performance of *Ophelia*. In some respects her mad-scene is better than that of any other lady we have seen in the part for some years. Mrs. **Jones** is acceptable, although somewhat too conventional in the *Queen*. Miss **Morant** is exceptionally good in this character, and the comparison here is in favor of Booth's Theatre. Mr. **Shewell's** *Ghost* is quite respectable, and Mr. **Levick** plays some parts of *Claudius* admirably. Mr. **Bangs** as *Laertes* and Mr. **Rankin** as *Horatio* have both appeared to advantage, and the play has been in all respects better put upon the stage than was anticipated. All should have their due, and it would be ungenerous to omit to say that the management of Niblo's, which has been censured for shortcomings in this wise before, achieved in the production of "Hamlet" quite as much as under the circumstances could have been expected of them. The piece was very well mounted indeed, and, but for the exceptional splendor of Mr. **Booth's** revival, would have struck the public eye even more favorably than it has. Last night Mr. **Fechter's** engagement at Niblo's terminated. After the curtain had fallen for the last time, he appeared before it thrice, and on his third appearance—unaccompanied, this time, by Miss **Le Clercq**, who had previously shared the applause that greeted him—he replied thus to the call for a speech: "In the language of **Shakespeare**," he said, "I am poor in words. I will say as *Hamlet* says: 'Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks, but I thank you.'" Mr. **Fechter** acts at the Boston Theatre to-morrow evening...."Frou Frou" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre is becoming quite a brilliant success. The piece is really a very good one, and it is very nicely acted. Miss **Ethel** has decidedly improved on her first night's conception of the heroine, and her *Frou Frou* is now in many respects worthy of warm commendation. A little more familiarity with the stage, greater certainty and *aplomb*, and the correction of a few provincialisms of speech will make this young lady an effective actress. She has fire, good looks and ambition, and with study and practice there is no reason why she should not ascend high in public favor. Her scene with Miss **Newton**—who is exceedingly good in *Louise*—is admirably worked up by both ladies, and has elicited each night the compliment of a recall. Mr. **James Lewis** helps amazingly to carry off the scenes of "Frou Frou" with spirit and laughter. His dress in the second act is something wonderful to behold. Some of the sets of the drama—that in Venice especially—are strikingly good and finished in detail, and if Mr. **Daly** keeps on at this pitch of excellence, his permanent success at the Fifth-avenue may be reckoned as almost assured. ....At Wallack's "School" has been played to excellent business. The ensuing week is to be devoted to final repetition of each of the plays that have lately been so successful here, including "Central Park" on Monday, "Ours" on Tuesday, "Masks and Faces" (for the second time this season) on Wednesday, and "The Captain of the Watch" and "Woodcock's Little Game" on Thursday. "Lost at Sea" will be the first novelty, and will probably be brought out to-morrow week "Masks and Faces," we should add, was acted for the first time last evening, with even more than its wonted success. Mr. **Fisher** acted, as heretofore, *James Triplet*, which may be accounted his best *rôle*, and almost all the other male characters were assigned to the artists who embodied them last season. Miss **Madeline Henriques** resumed, to the general delight, the robes of *Peg Woffington*, and portrayed the kind-hearted actress with the alternate vivacity, simplicity and dignity the part exacts. *Lady Mabel Vane* was entrusted to Miss **Louisa Moore**, who is once more fortunate in the possession of a part in which perpetual plaintiveness is not out of place. The familiar completeness of detail was observable, of course, in the whole entertainment.....Nothing interrupts the prosperous career of "Hamlet" at Booth's Theatre; and this noble and most creditable revival promises to yield an adequate reward to the manager, who to his own honor and that of the Drama, has had the enterprise so to produce it. The expense of getting up the piece was necessarily very great, and we rejoice that the money has not been expended in vain.... The travesty of "Hamlet" has achieved a very great success at the Olympic Theatre, where it will be acted until further notice.....The regular Saturday evening entertainment at the Theatre Français took place yesterday. A burlesque on "Faust" was performed, M. **Edgard** winning the largest share of laurels for a most comical personation of **Goethe's** hero.... We trust our readers will not forget the Grand Testimonial Concert of next Tuesday night, for the benefit of the widow and family of the late **Mariano Manzocchi**. The performance will be an extraordinarily fine one, as may be judged from the list of those who are to assist in it. Among these are Mme. **Anna Bishop**, soprano; Miss **Clara Louise Kellogg**, soprano; Mrs. **Jennie Kempton**, contralto; Miss **Frida de Gebele**, contralto; Herr **Habelmann**, tenor; Signor **Lotti**, tenor; Signor **Ronconi**, baritone; Signor **Randolfi**, baritone; Signor **Fossati**, basso; Mr. **S. B. Mills**, piano; Mr. **Edward Mollenhauer**, violin solo; Mr. **G. W. Morgan**, organ; Dr. **Berge**, organ; Mr. **Mora**, organ. **Charles Fradel** will be the accompanist at the organ, **Max Maretzek** the director and conductor, and Miss **Adelaide Manzocchi** will also appear....Mr. **Hartz** has fitted up a Bijou Theatre at No. 748 Broadway, which is said to be a perfect model of **Robert Houdin's**, in Paris, and at which a series of magical entertainments of an elegant character will begin to-morrow evening, Monday, Feb. 21.

BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION.

Mr. **Dodworth** and the well-trained phalanx of vocal and instrumental performers controlled by his baton have the satisfaction of knowing that a public of kindred musical enthusiasm now exists in Brooklyn, and are at all times ready to give a delighted attention to the truly artistic entertainments provided for them. Last night's performance was no exception to the successful series of Choral Union Concerts. The work selected for interpretation was one that seldom fails to command the appreciation of a popular audience. The progress from formless chaos to perfect and harmonious cosmos which forms the argument of "The Creation," has been depicted in what are, perhaps, the most exquisitely expressive and eloquently descriptive melodies to be found in the entire *répertoire* of the Oratorios. The solo parts were sustained by Mme. **Hass**, Mr. **Geo. Simpson** and Mr. **F. L. Dallon**. It would be exaggerated praise to say that all the stores of the melodious riches of the airs of **Haydn's** great work were amply displayed by the trio of artists. It is not, however, too much to aver that their efforts were marked by an amount of careful and conscientious precision, and an absence of any attempt at florid embellishment, which were highly commendable. Special and well-deserved applause was bestowed on Mme. **Hass** for the rendering of the aria "With Verdure Clad." Mr. **Dallon** gave a very admirable treatment of "Now Heaven in fullest glory Shone," and Mr. **Simpson** fairly excelled himself, and brought down an enthusiastic encore by his splendid success in the difficult aria "In Native Worth." The chorus singing exhibited an amount of steadiness which speaks volumes for the study and attention of the singers. There is an obvious heartiness and devotion to their work about the ladies and gentlemen of the Brooklyn Choral Union which is pleasant to see, and which exerts the natural effect upon their performances. The exceptionally rich orchestral beauties of "The Creation" were very faithfully rendered by the select corps of instrumentalists under the leadership of Herr **Zips**, and the organ was kept, by Mr. **Caulfield**, under that judicious subjection which can only be fully understood by the true artist.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

At the tenth popular concert of the Y. M. C. A., yesterday afternoon, Messrs. **Muller**, **Hill** and **Bergner**, with Miss **Sterling**, were the artists. Mr. **Bergner** played the *adagio* movement from the concerto which he is to execute at the next Philharmonic Concert. Miss **Sterling** is always a favorite, while Mr. **Hill** is an acceptable tenor. Mr. **Muller** showed good taste in confining the organ to the classic school, which it is so well fitted to interpret, but we think that **Schumann** or **Haydn** would give more pleasure to and be better understood by the audience than **Bach** or **Rinck**. For the next concert Mrs. **Howard Paul**, Mr. **Eben**, the flutist, and Mr. **Nilsen**, a Norwegian candidate for the honors of the concert room, are announced. We may add that the audience yesterday afternoon was a large one, and also that Signor **Centemeri**, though advertised, did not appear.

Miscellaneous Notes.

An original adaptation of **Goethe's** "Faust" is about to be acted in North Adams, Mass., and Mr. **W. H. Pope** is to fill the leading part....Mrs. **Nellie Anderson**, wife of **J. H. Anderson**, is dead.... **Charles Durang** died last week in Philadelphia at the advanced age of 76 years. To those of a former generation the deceased was known as an accomplished actor, while in latter years he has furnished the link between the past and the present in a history of the Philadelphia stage, dating from its earliest days down to our own times.... The marriage of Miss **Susan A. Galton** to Mr. **A. Kelleher** is recorded in the Philadelphia papers....**Wolfsohn** gave a "Chopin *matinée*" in Philadelphia on Friday....Mr. **E. L. Davenport** acts in "Enoch Arden" in Troy to-morrow night....Mr. **Lester Wallack** acts in Hartford on March 16 and 17....The following highly interesting correspondence explains itself:

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1870.

Mr. Stuart Robson:

DEAR SIR: Can you play *Hamlet*? T. B.

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1870.

MY ESTEEMED T. B.: Your query has made me smile; of course I can. STUART ROBSON.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Will you do the *Prince of Denmark*?

MR. STUART ROBSON. T. B.

BOSTON, Feb. 17, 1870.

MY DEAR T. B.: Yes, Sir; I will do him, and suggest the 28th inst. for the execution.

Yours, STUART ROBSON.

Elise Holt and **Lydia Thompson** were last week in Chicago....Misses **Maggie Mitchell** and **Laura Keene** supplied amusement last week to the Washington playgoers....The baggage of **Lingard** and troupe are reported to have been seized on an attachment issued in Cleveland....Mr. **William Fletcher**, comedian, died last week in Vicksburg, aged 58 years.... The Richings Opera Troupe sing in Nashville this week....**Lotta** was at the St. Charles Theatre in New-Orleans last week....Miss **Patti** made her *début* in New-Orleans on Feb. 14....Mr. **Jefferson** will not visit New-Orleans this year. ....**Ole Bull** was serenaded in San Francisco on Feb. 8....At latest advices eight hundred singers were rehearsing for the festival at San Francisco. Three thousand in all will participate in it.

The Foreign Drama.

NOVEL PERFORMANCE OF HAMLET.

"A very singular attempt," says the London *Times*, "is made by Mr. **J. M. Bellew** to give an entirely new aspect to the species of entertainment commonly known as a 'reading.' While our great novelist, by simply reading his own works, is attracting crowds to St. James' Hall, Mr. **Bellew** is clearly of opinion that the effect of a reading may be greatly heightened by the employment of those very accessories which seem foreign to the nature of this species of entertainment. Standing in the orchestra of St. George's Hall, he reads a large portion of 'Hamlet,' while the business of the play is carried on by a company of actors who follow his words not only with appropriate gesticulation, but with a mute motion of the lips. That the theory on which this exhibition is based is fallacious can scarcely be questioned by any one who impartially reflects on the subject. A lady moving her lips while a gentleman with a deep voice speaks the words she is supposed to utter produces no illusory effect, and throughout the performance the attention of the spectator is divided between the gesticulating actor and the reader, who gesticulates likewise. A more moderate spirit of eclecticism would have suggested the occasional introduction of a tableau as a relief to the reading where a pictorial effect was to be obtained; but Mr. **Bellew**, it should be clearly understood, goes far beyond this. The actor accompanies the reader even in soliloquies, and though the curtain occasionally descends, and leaves the latter to the unaided force of his elocution, this obviously occurs for the mere sake of resting the mute performers, and does not necessarily indicate the preparation of a striking picture. While dissenting utterly from the principle on which this novel entertainment is based, we are bound to speak in high commendation of the manner in which the principle, fallacious though it be, is carried out. The parts of the performance which respectively address the ear and the eye do not harmonize with each other, but each in itself is admirable. On the one hand, Mr. **Bellew's** 'reading' is so impressive, so original, so full of passion and purpose, that the spectators may well feel inclined to wonder that such a master of elocution should have allowed a thought about accessories to enter his mind, and to close his eyes to prevent his attention from being distracted by the action on the stage. On the other hand the tableaus, considered as tableaus, are exquisitely beautiful, and, like the reading, are redolent of genius and research. New views of costume are embodied, new groups are devised, tradition is disregarded, and it is not too much to say that such an illustration of "Hamlet" was never witnessed in a theatre. Mr. **Bellew** is a stickler for text, but one of his innovations is scarcely consistent with Shakespearean purism. Adapting from **Reed's** edition the line,

'The glowworm shows the matins to be near,'

he not only terminates the interview with the *Ghost* by making *Hamlet* and his friends enter the door of a church, where they are received by a monk, but he accompanies the latter portion of the dialogue with a Latin hymn of St. Ambrose, which is sung by a chorus behind the scenes, and the words of which are circulated among the audience, as throwing new light on the *Ghost's* speech. The notion is very ingenious, and there is no violence in assuming that when *Hamlet* says, "I will go pray," he means to visit a church. But it is quite certain that **Shakespeare** did not contemplate the introduction of St. Ambrose's hymn, or the appearance of a monk. Will this singular experiment succeed? Here is a question hard to answer. There are so many persons in this country who run after everything theatrical, save a theatre itself, that this approximation to a theatre, which may be compared to the position of an asymptotic curve, may prove powerfully attractive to a large class. But it will not serve as a precedent for other experiments of the kind. Based on a fallacious theory, it is a splendid mistake. Another application of the theory would be the mistake without the splendor."

THE FRENCH STAGE.

M. **Latour Saint-Ybars**, who has written for the stage for some thirty years, and was fortunate enough to have two of his plays illuminated by the genius of the late Mlle. **Rachel**, reappears as the author of "L'Affranchi," a five-act drama in verse, recently brought out at the Odeon. The action takes place in the last days of the Roman Republic. The principal personage is *Sarpedon*, a freedman, formerly the property of *Pompey*, who, by his wealth, his magnificence and his good and bad qualities, has become a leader of fashion; and *Sextus*, the son of *Pompey*, is the most illustrious of his followers. *Berenice*, Queen of Pontus, who has come to Rome to solicit assistance against her encroaching neighbors, is the object of universal admiration among the choice spirits of the town; and *Sarpedon*, who has already succeeded in winning from *Sextus* the affections of the courtesan *Danaë*, wagers that he will gain the heart of the dazzling Queen without subjecting himself to the inconvenience of loving her in return, the only obstacle of which he is aware being his condition as a freedman. Accordingly, having persuaded *Pompey* to retire into the country by inspiring him with a dread of being captivated by the Eastern beauty, he presents himself before her as the Consul himself, and in this character makes the impression he contemplated. A popular tumult against *Pompey*, which threatens the Consul's palace, furthers the designs of the freedman, for the terrified Queen allows him to conduct her to a charming villa, where she avows her love, but at the same time awakens a serious passion in the bosom of her protector. Soon he becomes jealous of the person whose name he has assumed. It is virtually on *Pompey*, the Consul, and not on *Sarpedon*, the low-born freedman, that *Berenice* has bestowed her heart; and with this he will not be satisfied. He therefore avows his real condition, is at once expelled by the indignant Queen, and is threatened by *Pompey* with the punishment of the cross. Fallen from his lofty eminence, he becomes a better man, and scorns an opportunity of escape obtained for him by the devotion of *Danaë*. Even the Queen demands a pardon, which he refuses to accept, and after announcing the arrival of *Cæsar*, the future conqueror of *Pompey*, he dies by the hand of a faithful slave at the feet of the only being whom he has really loved. The part of *Sarpedon* is sustained by M. **Bertin**.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate resolutions of the Virginia Legislature for the removal of political disabilities incurred by the people of Virginia by reason of the late war, which were tabled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. **Morrill**, of Maine—Relative to unexpended appropriations. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It provides that all balances of unexpended appropriations shall be covered into the Treasury at the end of two years from the time the original appropriations were made, and that at the beginning of each fiscal year such portions of unexpended balances shall be covered into the Treasury as the respective heads of the Departments shall certify are not required for use during said year.

By Mr. **Wilson**, to provide for the disposal of useless military reservations. Referred to the Military Committee. It authorizes the Secretary of War to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition according to the existing laws of the United States, the military reservations at Forts Lane and Wallace, Oregon; Fort Scarah, Kansas; Camp McGarry, Nevada; Fort Sumner, New-Mexico, and portions of the Fort Bridger reservation, Wyoming.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. **Thurman** offered a resolution, which was agreed to,

Calling upon the President for information as to whether any officer of the Government had, contrary to the treaty of July 19, 1866, with the Cherokee Nation, enforced taxes upon products manufactured in the Cherokee Nation, and sold within Indian territory.

Mr. **Howe**, from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution for the return of certain private papers of **Thomas Jefferson** to his executor; which was taken up and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. **Ramsey** called up the annual Post Route bill, which was variously amended and passed.

The House bill to defray the expenses of witnesses in the investigation by the House Military Committee into the sale of cadetships, was also passed.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Mr. **Spencer**, by unanimous consent, addressed the Senate upon the bill to regulate the hours of labor of Government laborers and mechanics. His speech was mainly in reply to the Senator from Vermont, (**Morrill**,) who had assumed that the eight-hour system necessitated a corresponding reduction in the wages of laborers. He advocated the claims upon the Government of the laboring classes in Government employ, and urged the passage of the pending bill upon this subject without amendment, so that the beneficial purposes of the eight-hour system might be secured to those for whose benefit they were designed.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. **Tipton**, rising to a privileged question, said it appeared by the *Globe* that on the previous day the Senator from Massachusetts (**Sumner**) had forwarded to the clerk and had read a telegram from the Governor of Nebraska announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature of that State. Believing that Parliamentary courtesy required that such intelligence should be communicated by one of the Senators representing that State, he would now inquire of his colleague (**Thayer**) whether he had received any official information on the subject.

Mr. **Thayer** said he had received from the Governor of Nebraska a dispatch similar in purport to the one which had been read at the suggestion of Mr. **Sumner**. If the Governor of Nebraska had desired the reading at the Clerk's desk of any telegram from him, he (**Thayer**) thought that a Senator from Nebraska would have been preferred by the Governor to make the request.

LAND GRANTS IN THE WEST.

Mr. **Williams** called up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon.

Mr. **Thurman** addressed the Senate in opposition to the land grant contained in the bill. He said the Government had given twelve millions of acres, or more, of land to the Union Pacific Railroad, seven or eight millions more to the Central Pacific, twenty millions, at the very least, to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and there were now a dozen bills pending by which it was proposed to grant subsidies to railroads running in every direction, which would withdraw from the public domain an additional hundred millions of acres. He believed that the country's great source of prosperity was in her cheap lands; that it was that cheapness of land which had enabled so large a portion of the American people to become owners of real estate; that enabled a man to say, "This cabin is my own, this land I will leave to my children after me, and they, too, will be land-owners in the land of their birth." This consideration had done more perhaps than any other to make us a high spirited virtuous people. But now every year made it more difficult for the poor man to get a farm, and for the poor mechanic to get a tenement. Every year the price of land was more enhanced. Besides it should not be forgotten that in all countries there were to be found vast tracks of land which could not be occupied by the agriculturist, but only by a roving population in the raising of cattle. Of this character was the vast track between Nebraska and California, which would lessen the aggregate expanse of available lands. He proceeded to show that in proportion as lands were given away to corporations, and their price thereby enhanced, it was made more difficult for the people to acquire homes for themselves and their children. In doubling the price of lands through the medium of land grants to railroads, the Government, like a land shark, sought to take advantage of the necessities of the people. A recent estimate, leaving Chinese immigration out of the question, places the population of the United States at 106,000,000 In less than sixty years, perhaps within the lifetime of the youngest member of the Senate, we would have a population of 200,000,000. Where, then, would be our homes for that independent agricultural population, which was the very best reliance of the country for its virtue, stability and prosperity.

Mr. **Stewart** said he had supposed that the boast of the American people was the degree of progress with which the Western country had been developed. He did not propose to leave our public domain as a heritage for future generations, but would have the present age realize the greatness and grandeur of the country. He believed that the policy of distributing the public lands in aid of railroads was the best that could be devised. These companies must live, and therefore must dispose of these lands, which under the bill were to be sold to actual settlers. He said the country demanded opportunity for expansion westward; that railroads were the most efficient mediums of development, and therefore he wanted more railroads.

Mr. **Hamlin** said one of the greatest improvements of the age was cheap and rapid transportation, and that these valuable facilities, where the effect was largely to enhance the value of the land, should not be denied to Oregon when all other States had been similarly favored.

Mr. **Casserly** disclaimed any motive of hostility to that form of American enterprise, which would develop the wealth of the Pacific coast, but asserted his determined opposition to a continuance of the present system of distributing the public domain in parcels by land grants to railroads. These great land monopolies, he argued, were the cause of alarm to the people of the country, especially to the working masses, who, with a natural intuition, scented the danger to them in the establishment of an overshadowing power by the possession of land. In view of the immense grants of lands to the four Pacific Railroad Companies, the aggregate since 1860 exceeding one hundred and twenty millions of acres, he desired to ask the Senate to pause and consider the consequences of such a policy. That railroads had contributed to develop the material wealth of the country was not a sufficient argument to entitle them to rule the country. In reply to the Senator from Nevada (Mr. **Stewart**) whose idea of giving away everything for the present hour, he claimed that the Government of the United States held these lands in trust, not for the present generation, but for the millions to come after us. He appealed to the Senate to deal with the question with some reference to the wishes, feelings and apprehensions of the great body of the people. Referring to the sentiment of his own State, he said he was personally in entire accord with the position recently assumed by the Legislature of California, upon the subject, and read at length from a series of resolutions adopted by that body with unprecedented unanimity. The motion to indefinitely postpone was not agreed to, and a vote being taken on a motion to strike out of the bill all provisions appropriating lands to the proposed road, the motion was defeated by yeas 3, nays 37, the yeas being Messrs. **Casserly**, **Davis** and **Saulsbury**.

Mr. **Thurman** was absent and paired off.

The bill was then variously amended.

A provision was adopted prohibiting the Company from taking up any land containing iron or gold. The bill then passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President in response to a resolution of the Senate relating to a recent conflict between Colonel **Baker** and the Indians.

The Senate shortly after 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. **Julian**, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring the lands constituting the Fort Collins Military Reservation, in Colorado, subject to preëmption and homestead entry. Passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

After a discussion as to the order of business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. **Cessna** in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. A division on an amendment disclosed the absence of a quorum, when the Chairman directed the roll to be called. A quorum of members having answered, the Committee proceeded with the consideration of the bill. An amendment offered by Mr. **Fitch** for an appropriation of $91,000 for a branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, gave rise to considerable discussion, at the close of which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. **Dawes** remarking that he would call the yeas and nays on it in the House.

Mr. **Arnell** moved an appropriation of $15,000 for the Bureau of Education. Pending action on the amendment the Committee rose at 3:15.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION—A RELIEF BILL.

Mr. **McCrary** introduced a bill to provide stay of execution in certain cases. Referred. This bill is intended to afford some relief against the operation of the recent legal-tender decision. It gives stay of execution on all judgments founded on debts contracted prior to the 11th of July, 1862, the date of the passage of the first Legal-tender act, for from one to four years, according to the amount; but it provides that, if the plaintiff in such judgment will receive his pay in currency there shall be no stay, and that whenever specie payments are resumed all stays under the act shall terminate.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. **Kelley**, of Pennsylvania—Of four thousand citizens of Pennsylvania, praying Congress to accord to the "Infant Republic of Cuba" belligerent rights and to recognize its independence.

By Mr. **Ward**—Of citizens of Corning, N. Y., against continuance of the Income tax.

By Messrs. **Ward**, **Wood**, **Stevenson** and **Barnum**—To restore the tariff rates on imported cigars.

By Mr. **Stevenson**—Of citizens and business men of Cincinnati for the repeal of the tax on sales.

By Messrs. **Stevenson** and **Kellogg**—Against an increase of the duty on steel.

By Mr. **Moore**, of New-Jersey—For the protection of navigation interests against State and municipal exactions.

By Mr. **Ward**—Several petitions to abolish the franking privilege.

NEW RULE FOR CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. **Garfield**, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following rule:

"The Committee on Elections for the Forty-first Congress shall consist of fifteen members, and each contested case may be assigned by the Chairman to a special Committee of three members thereof for their exclusive consideration; and such special Committee shall report its decision in the case directly to the House."

He said that the Election Committee was now in an exceptional situation. Since this Congress began there were thirty-five contested election cases, eleven of which had been decided, the remaining twenty-four being yet to be adjudicated. Only in eight cases had the testimony been yet printed, and in those eight cases the testimony amounted to 2,938 printed pages. In the same proportion the testimony in all the cases would make about 9,000 printed pages. It was manifestly impossible for the Committee to get through the work, and the Committee on Rules thought it best to report this rule. It was understood, although it could not be stated in the rule, that the Speaker would appoint five members to represent the Democratic Party and ten members to represent the majority. The sub-committee of three, which by the understood comity, would consist of two Republicans and one Democrat, would examine the case referred to it, and report directly to the House without laying it before the whole Committee. In that way the vast mass of business before the Election Committee could be worked off. He spoke the sentiments of the Committee on Rules when he said that the whole practice of settling contested election cases was one that they must all deplore. It was a sad state of affairs to have a judicial question decided on strict party lines.

Mr. **Cox** stated that as a member of the Committee on Rules, he concurred in the report just made, although it did not reach that point of perfection which all desired. The House should adopt some such plan as that followed in the English Parliament, where contested elections are referred to independent, impartial judges, who hold Courts in the various boroughs and counties.

Mr. **Brooks**, of New-York, another member of the Committee on Rules, said he had assented to the report, not because he approved it, but because he could not get anything better, and because the method proposed was better than the existing system. He would rather trust to chance, to lottery, whether he were in a minority or a majority, for the selection of a Committee, than to any such party-organized Committee as this must necessarily be in a division of ten to five. In point of fact, election questions should not be left to members of the House, but to some Judicial body. The present Judicial system was so deplorable that he would rush to any better one the majority might concede. There was nothing so bad as the present system. In the revolutions of time the party now in the majority would inevitably become the party of the minority, and he trembled for the fatal precedent that had been set by the majority.

The rule was adopted.

GENERAL DEBATE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. **Blair** in the Chair, for general debate. Speeches were made, or were permitted to be printed, by Messrs. **Stevenson**, **Cox**, **Johnson**, **Mungen**, **Tillman** and **McCormick**, after which the Committee arose, and the House at 3:45 o'clock adjourned.

CRIMINAL SENTENCES.

The Work of the Oyer and Terminer at Newark—The Prisoners Receive their Doom.

In the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer at Newark, the prisoners convicted during the Term were brought up yesterday to receive sentence. The Court room was crowded to excess, and the officers had much difficulty in preserving order and keeping the surging crowds within the prescribed limits. The German population mustered in great force to catch a glimpse and hear the fate of their fellow-countryman **Schumm**, convicted of the murder of **Cornelius Stahl**. At length, when Judge **Depue** and Associate Justices **Guild**, **Teese**, **Ise** and **Williams** took their seats on the Bench, the spectators waited with bated breath for the announcement of the sentences. The first culprit ordered to stand up was **Rosanna Rogers**, convicted of the killing of her relative, **James Sheridan**. The Court, in passing sentence, observed that it had favorably considered the merciful recommendation suggested by the jury, as well as the mitigating circumstances of the case, and would therefore only sentence her to the County Jail for five months.

Leonhardt Schumm, convicted of murder in the second degree, having stabbed to death **Cornelius Stahl**, in a barroom brawl, was next called; the prisoner arose with perfect indifference, and appeared much less concerned as to his doom, than his many friends who were present. He wore a placid smile, and in answer to a query respecting the anticipated extent of his punishment replied, "They will do with me as they please, and when I go to Trenton I will do what I can to deserve pardon, and by working over hours earn enough money to go West and settle on a farm when my term of imprisonment has expired. Before pronouncing sentence the Court addressed some salutary advice to the criminal, and after descanting on the enormity of his crime, sentenced him to the State Prison at hard labor for twenty years. **Schumm** remained unmoved, and when retiring bowed gracefully to the Court and said, "I thank you." The following sentences were also imposed: Assault and battery and breaking jail, two years in the State Prison; **William O'Brien**, same offence, County Jail, six months; **Andrew Hopkins**, assault, fined $5; Peter Meehan, assault, fined $50; Hugh Kelly, assault, fined $20; Cornelius Ward, assault, same fine; Frank Hanly, assault, County Jail three months; David Gordon, selling liquor on Sunday, fined $20; Edward Brozner, assault, County Jail three months; Jacob Wizle, assault, fined $20; John Frans, grand larceny, State Prison nine months; Edward A. Leary, assault and battery, fined $5; William E. Werkheiser, assaulting a passenger while conductor on the Morris and Essex Railroad, $10; Joseph Hertford, assault, fined $50; Letitia Riordan, assault, County Jail three months; Jacob A. Mittnacht, assault, fined $100; Henry Schurtz, assault, fined $5; Matthew Garrigan, destroying a promissory note, fined $25; Patrick Walsh, assault, fined $50; Michael Fuchs, assault, fined $5; Peter Sweeney, petit larceny, County Jail three months; Thomas Ryan, same offence, County Jail one month; John Bleenagle, petit larceny, fined $5; Mary C. Van Husen, larceny, fined $5; Alsop Munroe, atrocious assault and battery, State Prison one year; Francis McGuirk, atrocious assault and battery, State Prison two years; Andrew Sheridan, highway robbery, State Prison five years; Chas. Gamerton, assault and battery, fined $10; Mary Weed, larceny, County Jail two months; Louis Bassart, assault and battery, County Jail two months; Abraham Jacobus, false pretences, fined $50; Bernard McCormick, aiding in a prize fight, County Jail three months; Wm. Allen, principal in prize fight, County Jail three months; Hugh Hawkins, same offence, County Jail three months; Wm. Conter, same offence, County Jail three months; Henry Werner, assaulting his wife, County Jail three months; Ralph M. Denman, assault and battery, fined $250; John Keiser, assault and battery, County Jail three months; Charles Keellman, assault and battery, fined $5; Severance Seny, assaulting his wife, fined $25; Rosanna O'Brien, assault, fined $5; John Cook, assault, fined $10; John McCormack, same offence, County Jail, 3 months; Noah L. Jones, (colored,) assaulting a Constable, fined $5; Christopher Wenzle, assault, County Jail, 3 months; Samuel Hickland, assault, fined $5; Philip McIdice, assault, fined $25; George Brown, disorderly house in Millburn, fined $25; Martin Leach, adultery with Bridget Smyth, fined $50; Bridget Smyth, adultery, fined $50; Thomas Hoy, larceny, County Jail fourteen days; Henry Hoy, same offence, County Jail five months; James McAuly, larceny of a horse and wagon, County Jail two months; Patrick and Mary Sullivan, assault, fined $10 each; Patrick Hand, advising illegal voting, County Jail two months; Denis McMahon, illegal voting, County Jail two months; Charles Heron, same offence, County Jail three months; William McGee, same offence, County Jail two months; Christopher Mick, larceny, fined $5; Charles Stelling, same offence, County Jail three months; William Castner, larceny, fined $5; John Wright, assaulting his wife, fined $25; Frederick Hass, assault, fined $25; Michael Halligan, Joseph McNulty, Charles Smyth, Michael Meeker and Catherine Dowe, keeping disorderly houses, fined $25 each; John Rouser, assault, fined $25.

The Funeral of Mr. Henry E. Sweetser.

The funeral of Mr. **Henry E. Sweetser**, who has been for some years connected with the New-York Press, and at the time of his death was one of the editors of the *World*, took place yesterday at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. **Adams**, pastor of the Church, officiated, and in a brief address, spoke in the highest terms of the character of the deceased. Among those present were Mr. **Marble**, and several other gentlemen connected with the *World*, Mr. **Barlow**, Mr. **Charles H. Sweetser**, brother of the deceased, and other members of the family, including his father, mother and sister. After the short but impressive service, the remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery accompanied by a few intimate friends. The coffin was of plain mahogany and bore the simple inscription of name, age and date of death. The pall-bearers were Dr. Mathew Chalmer, Harvard H. Woodruff, Edward P. Carpenter, Thatcher M. Adams, E. Seymour and T. Knox.

The Case of Reynolds, the Murderer—Eminent Physicians to be Placed on the Stand.

Mr. **Wm. F. Howe**, the assigned counsel of **Jack Reynolds**, evidently intends to urge strongly the defence of insanity on behalf of his client. He visited the prisoner at the Tombs yesterday, and had a protracted interview with him. **Reynolds** preserves the same dogged insensibility to the enormity of his crime which has characterized him from the beginning, and Mr. **Howe** expects to present some facts at the trial which will tell in his favor. On the other hand, District-Attorney **Garvin** has been making vigorous efforts to procure the ablest medical testimony, showing that **Reynolds** is entirely *compos mentis*. Among the physicians who are expected to testify are, Surgeon-General **Hammond**, Professor **R. A. Vance**, Drs. **William T. Nealis**, **Hamilton Robinson** and **Alanson S. Jones**.

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE—This (Sunday) evening. Up with SWEENY, TWEED and American King. Down with BELMONT, TILDEN, *World* and English Ring.—*Advertisement*.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best—*Advertisement*.

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE—This (Sunday) evening. Stitch! Stitch!! Stitch!!! Stewart's Starving Needlewomen.—*Advertisement*.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.—The only harmless and reliable remedy known to science exclusively adapted for removing these brown discolorations from the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

DIED.

BOWEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 19, after a short illness, MARY ADELAIDE, wife of Wm. E. Bowen.

EAGLETON.—On Saturday, at Bay Shore, L. I., JEROIADA J. EAGLETON, late of this City.

Notice of funeral will be published hereafter.

GENET.—On Friday, Feb. 18, HENRY CLINTON GENET, eldest son of Edward C. and Eliza R. Genet, aged 16 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner Waverley-place and 11th-st., at 9½ A. M., on Tuesday, 22d inst.

HUBBARD.—On Friday, Feb. 18, WILLIAM H. HUBBARD, son of N. T. Hubbard, of this City.

Funeral from St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., where a solemn mass will be offered, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MENZIES.—On Friday morning, Feb. 18, after a lingering illness, JOHN MENZIES, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Alexander Menzies, No. 235 West 40th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Thornhill, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, Liverpool, England, and London, Canada West, papers please copy.

McMURDIE.—On Friday, Feb. 18, WILLIE COLEMAN, only child of John and Helen E. McMurdie, aged 22 months.

Funeral on Sunday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.,) corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WINANS.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, ELIZA R., wife of William W. Winans, and daughter of the late Samuel Webb, in the 72d year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA AND GLASS AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be sold out before May 1, next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 Broadway,

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 63x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions, for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—DYSPEPSIA phthisis, diarrhœa, &c., cured by the REVALENTA FOOD: 70,000 cures; copies gratis. Cure No. 73,443 TRENTON, N.J., Nov. 21, 1869.—I have found Du Barry's Revalenta Food the "sine qua non" for indigestion. J. C. BOARDMAN, M. D. T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., New-York, and at all druggists and grocers.

TRAIN FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.—Capital, Five Millions. Old Bowery Theatre THIS (Sunday) EVENING.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. J. O. LUNDAY, D. D., Rector.—Stated Sunday service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Extra service on the first and third Sundays of the month at 3 P. M. A course of lectures now in progress (7½ P. M.) on Bible scenes in Palestine, from personal experience of the Rector. Seats provided on application to the sexton.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching SABBATH, Feb. 20, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. D. WILSON. EVENING services at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, Pastor of the Church of the Covenant. All are cordially invited to attend.

WALKS AROUND JERUSALEM.—Duane Methodist Episcopal Church, Hudson-st. near Spring.—Rev. J. S. DIEHL will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING. He will also lecture at the same place on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the 23d inst. Subject—"Oriental and Bible Lands."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st., Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Pastor.—Rev. C. A. ALLEN, of Cambridge, Mass., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, of Brooklyn, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Practical Christianity*. An evening service seats free.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH IN Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., on *Be not Weary in Well Doing*, and at 7½ P. M., on *The Brazen Serpent a Type of Christ*. Sunday School at 9 and 2. Preaching every evening next week.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, corner 7th-av. and 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

TRINITY CHAPEL, (FOURTH UNI-tarian Society of New-York City,) 128th-st., west of 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—*Life and Character of Washington*. All are invited.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF JOHN-ST. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY, A. M. 10½, and P. M. at 7 o'clock; seats free; strangers cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Preaching every LORD'S DAY, by Elder C. C. FOOTE. Services 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—CIRCLES FOR INVES-tigation at 3 THIS AFTERNOON and 7 THIS EVENING, J. B. CONKLIN, Medium, No. 67 East 10th-st., opposite Stewart's.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT OPENING OF SPRING FABRICS.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE; NOW SELLING AT RETAIL, 501 BROADWAY,
(St. Nicholas Hotel Block.)
ON MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1870,
I shall open a great assortment of FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, of recent importation, specially adapted to THE EARLY SPRING TRADE.
ALSO,
a large line of PIQUES, in entirely new designs, ranging in price from 18 cents per yard, upwards.
ALSO,
I shall make large additions to my popular stock of Housefurnishing Goods, consisting of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doilies, Linen Sheetings, Diapers and Nottingham Lace Curtains, the particulars of which are partially submitted herewith.
ALSO,
great additions to my unrivaled assortment of Notions, Fancy Goods and Trimmings.

BEAR IN MIND that I offer all the goods in which I deal at close wholesale prices, which affords an opportunity to the consumer of saving from 25 to 50 per cent. on all purchases, WHICH, AT THIS PARTICULAR TIME, IS A FACT WORTH CONSIDERATION.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE, NOW SELLING AT RETAIL, NO. 501 BROADWAY.

BLACK SILKS.

At $1 00	worth $1 40
At 1 25	worth 1 65
At 1 75	worth 2 15
At 2 00	worth 2 50
At 2 50	worth 3 15
At 2 80	worth 3 50
At 3 50	worth 4 50
At 4 00	worth 5 25
At 4 75	worth 6 00

The prices set down as worth are not retail prices, but are the usual prices at which these goods are sold by all first-class jobbing houses.

The silks are of the best manufacture, and at my present prices are unquestionably the cheapest merchandise in this market.

I make this department a specialty.

DRESS GOODS.

At 18c.	worth 25
At 20c.	worth 35
At 25c.	worth 45
At 30c.	worth 50
At 40c.	worth 75
At 50c.	worth 80
At 60c.	worth 90
At 65c.	worth $1 00
At $1	worth 1 50
At $1 25	worth 2 00

Comprising a great assortment, suitable for early Spring wear.

SILK PLUSHES.
New lot just opened

At 80c., last week at 90c.	worth $2 00

IRISH POPLINS.

Best quality, $1 85	worth $2 35

FRENCH ROLL POPLINS.

At 90c., cost in gold	$1 15
At $1, cost in gold	1 35
At $1 25, cost in gold	1 47

DRESS PATTERNS.

$1 25	worth $2 25
1 75	worth 3 50
2 25	worth 4 00
2 75	worth 5 00

And upwards.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS, SPRING STYLES,
bought during the Fall at low prices, and will be retailed at less than the gold cost to import.

PIQUES.
Great variety of entirely new designs,

At 18c.	worth 30c.
At 25c.	worth 38c.
At 35c.	worth 50c.
At 50c.	worth 68c.

HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
TABLE LINENS,
Half Bleached.

8-4, 40c.	worth 65
8-4, 50c.	worth 75
8-4, 55c.	worth 85
8-4, 60c.	worth $1 00

Bleached.

8-4, 70c.	worth $1 00
8-4, 85c.	worth 1 23
8-4, $1 00	worth 1 73
10-4, 1 30	worth 2 00
10-4, 1 50	worth 2 25
10-4, 2 00	worth 2 75
10-4, 2 20	worth 3 00
10-4, 2 50	worth 3 50

NAPKINS.

5-8, $1 00 per dozen	worth $1 75
5-8, 1 25 per dozen	worth 2 00
5-8, 1 50 per dozen	worth 2 25
5-8, 2 00 per dozen	worth 3 00
5-8, 2 50 per dozen	worth 3 25

And upwards.

TOWELS.

At $1 25 per dozen	worth $1 85
At 1 75 per dozen	worth 2 75
At 2 25 per dozen	worth 3 50
At 2 50 per dozen	worth 3 75
At 3 00 per dozen	worth 4 75
At 3 50 per dozen	worth 6 00

And upwards.

CRASHES

At 6c.	worth 10c.
At 10c.	worth 16c.
At 16c.	worth 25c.
At 18c.	worth 30c.

TOILET QUILTS

At $1 25	worth $2 00
At 1 75	worth 2 50
At 2 25	worth 3 50
At 3 00	worth 4 50

And upwards.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, A NEW DEPARTMENT.
TUCKED AND RUFFLED SKIRTS

At 80c.	worth $1 25
At 90c.	worth 1 50

CHEMISES.

Ruffled at 90c.	worth $1 25
At $1	worth 1 50
Embroidered at $1 50	worth 2 00

DRAWERS.

Ruffled at 50c.	worth 85
At 75c.	worth $1 25
Embroidered 90c.	worth 1 50

Also a full assortment of CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH ORGANDIES, (now in great demand,) from 90c. to $2 50 per yard, worth from 90c. to $3 50.
TARLATANS, white and colored, at 40c., worth 60c.
SWISS and BOOK MUSLINS, from 10c. to 75c. per yard, worth from 18c. to $1.
SATIN STRIPE, PLAIN, and PLAID NAINSOOKS, from 15c. to $1 per yard, worth from 25c. to $1 35.
SATIN STRIPE, PLAIN and CHECKED CAMBRICS, from 10c. to 85c. per yard, worth 45c. to $1 25.
VICTORIA and BISHOP LAWNS, from 20c. to $1 per yard, worth 30c. to $1 37½.
LINEN CAMBRICS, from 60c. to $1 50, worth from 85c. to $2 25.
INDIA TWILLED LONG CLOTH, 30c. to 55c., worth 45c. to 87½c.
SHIRRED and TUCKED MUSLINS, from 65c. to $1 75, worth 90c. to $2 50.
SOFT-FINISHED CAMBRICS, 45c. to 65c., worth 60c. to 85c.
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUES, from 15c. to $1, worth 30c. to $1 50.
BRILLIANTES, from 30c. to 65c., worth 45c. to 90c.
HANDKERCHIEFS, great assortment, from 5c. up.
FINE CORSETS, warranted whalebone, 70c., worth $1.
FINE CORSETS, warranted whalebone, 80c., worth $1 25.
ROYAL GENEVIEVE CORSETS, (sixty bones,) $2 25, worth $3 75.

NOTTINGHAM LACES

At 20c.	worth 40
At 25c.	worth 50
At 35c.	worth 60
At 50c.	worth 75
At 65c.	worth 90
At 85c.	worth $1 25
At $1	worth 1 50
At $1 25	worth 1 75

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

THREAD AND MACHINE TWIST.

8 spools good Machine Twist, all colors, (warranted 100 yards,) for 30c.	worth 15c. per spool
6 spools Clark's Cotton for 45c.	worth 10c. per spool
8 spools best 200-yard Glace Thread for 25c.	worth 5c. per spool
11 bunches best Linen Thread for 35c.	worth 15c. per bunch
1 spool best Linen Machine Thread (200 yards) for 12c.	worth 25c. per spool

BINDINGS.

1 piece Alpaca Binding, 36 yards, for 30c.	worth 75c.
1 piece Alpaca Binding, 36 yards, for 45c.	worth $1 00
1 piece Alpaca Binding, 36 yards, for 50c.	worth 1 20
1 piece Alpaca Binding, 36 yards, for 60c.	worth 1 30
1 roll Carpet Binding for 16c.	worth 35c.
1 roll Carpet Binding for 18c.	worth 40c.
1 roll Carpet Binding for 25c.	worth 50c.
12 good Stay Binding for 60c.	worth 10c. per roll
12 best Stay Binding for $1 10	worth 20c. per roll

GENTS' PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

1 box of 10 Collars for 5c.	worth 15c. per box
1 box of 10 Collars for 10c.	worth 20c. per box
1 box of 10 Collars for 15c.	worth 35c. per box
1 box of Cuffs, 10 pairs for 30.	worth 50c. per box

TOILET SOAPS.

1 box fancy Soap, (assorted perfumes,) 12 cakes for 30c.	worth 60c.
1 box fancy Soap, (assorted perfumes,) 6 cakes for 30c.	worth 60c.
1 box Honey Soap, (assorted perfumes,) 6 cakes for 30c.	worth 60c.
1 box Honey Soap, (assorted perfumes,) 6 cakes for 50c.	worth 90c.
1 cake Lubin's, (genuine,) 40c.	worth 55c.
1 box Tooth Soap, 10c.	worth 25c.

ZEPHYR WORSTED,
(of the best quality imported,)
at $1 80 per pound, or 45c. for four ounces; worth 20c. per ounce, or $3 20 per pound.
A good assortment of colors.

SKATES.

NEW-YORK CLUB, $4 per pair	worth $6 50
BOYS' CLUB, 45c.	worth 75
LADIES' CLUB, $3 75	worth 5 50

CASH'S COVENTRY FRILLING.

No. 1, at 30c.	worth 50
No. 2, at 35c.	worth 55
No. 3, at 42c.	worth 60
No. 5, at 55c.	worth 70
No. 7, at 65c.	worth 80
No. 10, at 75c.	worth 90

SANDRINGHAM FRILLING.

½-inch, at 45c.	worth 60
¾-inch, at 55c.	worth 65
¾-inch, at 65c.	worth 80
¾-inch, at 75c.	worth 90
1-inch, at 85c.	worth $1 00
1¼-inch, at $1	worth 1 20
1½-inch, at $1 15	worth 1 50
2-inch, at $1 25	worth 1 60

CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—On SUNDAY EVENING the sixteenth sermon in the Course of Sermons for the People, by Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector of St. John Baptist's Church. Subject—*The Last Judgment*. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to these services.

RIGHT REV. HORATIO SOUTH-GATE, D. D., late Bishop at Constantinople, will deliver a special sermon in behalf of "The Midnight Mission," in Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.—Services commencing at 7½—A plain statement of facts in regard to this very important and successful work may be expected, and a large attendance of churchmen is desired. Persons desirous of contributing to "the building fund" of this mission may address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 28 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at 3 P. M. at the Mission corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Rivington and Delancy sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. LANSING TAYLOR. Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., will address the Youth's Missionary Society, exhibiting idols, &c., at 1½ o'clock, and discourse on "Methodist Missions in India," (of which he was the founder,) at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Popular lecture.—Hon. HOOPER C. VAN VORST will deliver the second lecture of the course, now being delivered in the New-York Port Society's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Subject: *Benjamin Franklin*. Lecture to commence at 7½.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av., SUNDAY—Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ M. and 2½ P. M. for Deaf Mutes, and Rev. Dr. MORGAN at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Old Paths Lost and Regained*; 4 P. M., choral service and catechetical instruction.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HIGBEE will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. PRICE in the evening. Seats free.

BREVOORT HALL.—FREE SERVICES.—Rev. R. N. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The friends of liberal Christianity up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—The decoration and repairs to the church having been completed, the congregation will meet for divine service in the church on SUNDAY, the 20th inst. Preaching by the pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, COR-ner of Bedford and Downing sts.—SUNDAY, 20th inst., Divine services commence at 10½ morning and 7½ evening. Preaching morning and evening by Rev. J. N. FOLWELL. Sabbath School sessions at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BE-tween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. W. G. BROWNING at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE CONSERVATIVE SPIRIT OF the Episcopal Church as regards changes in ritual and doctrine. The third sermon of the course will be preached at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. MORGAN. Subject—*The Old Paths Lost and Regained*.

GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY AT Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock.—Hon. P. T. BARNUM, Major-General CATLIN, Rev. S. MERRITT, Jr., G. W. S., and others will address the meeting; the Hutchinson family will sing. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—This Church is maintained specially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It is a church of Christian unity. Free seats. SUNDAY Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Subject—*The New Creation a Lifelong Work*. Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

EMANUEL CHURCH—REV. GEO. E. THRALL, Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. in the school building, East 57th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock. Seats are free. All are welcome.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL WILL PREACH in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near 6th-av., on the EVENING of SABBATH, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock for the benefit of the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Association of the Church.

"IS MAN IMMORTAL AND IN DEATH Conscious?" will be discussed at the Hall southwest corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Is there any future life other than by the resurection of the body?

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER 4th-av. and 23d-st.—Social Bible class at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 20.—Special evening service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. J. M. LUDLOW, of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the first Sunday in the month, when the second service will be in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

WOE TO THE NATIONS!—THE MES-senger of the coming King of Kings will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Judgment*.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-st.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. NEILSON McVICKAR, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, 5th-av., corner 125th-st., will preach in the evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Dr. BRIDGMAN, of Albany, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEX-ington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*Jonah's Gourd*. General prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

SPANISH PROTESTANT EPISCO-pal Church of Santiago.—Service and Sermon in the SPANISH LANGUAGE every SUNDAY at 12 o'clock, in the Church du St. Esprit, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

STATE SECTS.—BY REQUEST, DR. THOMPSON will repeat his argument against taxing the people to support sectarian schools, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 34th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH UNION IN COLUMBIA COL-lege.—Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, S. T. D., will preach before the Union in Zion Church, corner Madison-av. and 38th-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

PRACTICAL SERMONS.—THE SECOND sermon in the series will be preached by Rev. W. E. MONTGOMERY, D. D., at the Protestant Episcopal Free Church, 31st-st., near 2d-av. A collection will be taken. Public invited.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. L. W. BACON, of Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCI-ciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the Chapel. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—THERE will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free; all are welcome.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th-st.—Rev. JOHN DEWITT, of Boston, will preach on SABBATH, Feb. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in morning—*Foreknowledge and Predestination*. Love Feast at 3½ P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av.—Rev. Dr. R. DAVIDSON, of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER Houston and Thompson sts.—Preaching on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. WM. PAGE, Pastor.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Feb. 20, usual hours. Subject—Morning: *Heaven and Hell; What and Where?*

REV. MOSES HULL WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sociable Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

REV. DR. HIGBEE WILL PREACH at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. PRICE at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Cloud of Witnesses*.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av.—Rev. THOMAS CROWTHER will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

REV. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. W. F. MORGAN WILL preach in the new Floating Church, foot of Pike-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Preaching morning and evening on SUNDAY next by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. ELDER.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching morning and evening, the damage by the fire yesterday notwithstanding.

SAINT THOMAS CHURCH—E. W. WIL-LIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

REDEEMING THE CITY.

The Work of Evangelizing the Masses—History of Various Efforts in New-York for the Past 250 Years—What Has Been Accomplished by the City Mission.

It is often worth while to review the initial step in a great undertaking, the small beginnings of a great fortune or an extensive business, the feeble and comparatively inadequate causes of great results. The hundred dollar periagua was the commencement of that money-making career that is fitly memorialized in bronze on the front of the railroad depot in Hudson-street. HARNDEN started his express business with a carpet bag, in which he carried all the freight offered for the first week between New-York and Boston. ADAMS began with a colored boy and a wheelbarrow the business in which millions of dollars of capital are now usefully and profitably invested. STEWART, with a few hundred dollars' worth of laces, laid the foundation of the greatest shopping mart in the world.

In enterprises of a moral and religious nature we see many illustrations of the power of littles, majestic growth from tiny seeds, and grand developments from very small beginnings. The history of benevolent work in New-York commences with the earliest Dutch settlement, nearly 260 years ago. When the good people from Holland crossed the ocean and fixed upon Manhattan Island as the land of their choice, and bought it of the Indians for $24, they at once proceeded to erect a fort and a mill and houses of habitation, and at the same time, being mindful of their religious needs and obligations, they appointed two of their number to visit the sick, to read and pray with them, and on the Sabbath to hold religious services in a room over the mill. And these two missionaries of 1626 may properly be considered as types and representatives of the lay preachers, City missionories and Bible readers of modern times.

From that early period, onward through all the subsequent history of New-York, we often meet with traces of evangelistic zeal and benevolent movements. Pastors of churches and active laymen, seeing many around them who visited no sanctuary, and who seemed regardless of the Sabbath and their religious and moral duties, felt constrained to devise ways and means of doing them good.

Soon after the close of the American Revolution and the restoration of peace, while the City was slowly recovering from the paralyzing effects of a tedious and wasting war, the Christian people of New-York were organizing missionary societies to carry the Gospel to the destitute in the outskirts of the City and in the new settlements in the State, and prominent in these movements we find the names of Rev. Drs. RODGERS, MCKNIGHT, ABEEL, LIVINGSTON and MASON, famous men in their day. And the women, too, of that period were ready then, as they ever have been, to coöperate in all suitable ways in forwarding every work of love and mercy. Miss ISABELLA GRAHAM, and others of like spirit, were seen going every Sabbath afternoon to the Almshouse and the Bridewell, then in the back of Chambers-street, to teach the poor children and others the simple truths of Christianity. The fervent piety and practical sagacity of that wise and excellent mother in Israel, also bore fruit in the formation of the Orphan Asylum, and other charitable institutions which remain to this day.

With the commencement of the present century the spirit of Christian activity became more alert and aggressive, and pioneer efforts under the leadership of Rev. WARD STAFFORD and others at Manhattan Island, Stagtown and Corlaer's Hook, on the easterly side of the City, were eminently successful, and resulted in the formation of the Seventh Presbyterian and other churches, which have long been known for their activity and usefulness in that part of the City.

In the great awakening of 1830-32, particularly in connection with the labors of HARLOW PAGE and his associates, there was a new interest created in the direction of personal effort for individuals, and A. R. WETMORE, MOSES ALLEN and others gave an impulse to the movement, which resulted in engrafting upon the City Tract Society the City missionary system, which has been continued in active operation for forty years, having enlisted 130 different missionaries, and expended 870 years of missionary service during that time.

With the opening of the year 1864 the directors of the City Mission undertook an expansion of their means and agencies, called into their Board MORRIS K. JESUP, WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and others of the younger active business men, rented an office in the Bible House, and appointed one of their number, LEWIS E. JACKSON, who had for many years been identified with their operations, the Corresponding Secretary. And now commenced the preparation of the reports, documents and papers, which have been widely distributed and have been largely instrumental in awakening and directing Christian zeal and activity in special efforts among the poor and neglected in this and in other cities. One of the Secretary's articles on Home Evangelization, published in the *Journal of Commerce* May, 1864, arrested the attention of JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, who voluntarily offered $5,000 as the commencement of a fund for building mission chapels. The City Mission now has three handsome, commodious chapels and a good parsonage, property in all worth $75,000, entirely free and unincumbered. In 1866 the Society was reorganized and incorporated, and an Executive Committee of fifteen pastors and laymen, headed by Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, was appointed to carry forward the practical operations of this important work.

At this time Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, well known for his successful labors in connection with the United States Christian Commission, was invited to become the Superintendent of Missions, to give instruction and direction to the missionaries, to organize missions and services, and to present the claims of the cause in church, Sabbath schools and public meetings. During the four years past in which the Society has been running on its new and enlarged basis, over $200,000 have been raised and expended for the support of missionaries and the general work, and more than $100,000 have been subscribed towards the erection of mission chapels. The members of the Executive Committee, while giving much of their valuable time and personal attention to the careful supervision of the entire work, are also found amongst the largest subscribers to its support. One member gave one-fifth of the whole amount, $100,000, pledged to the building fund, and the members together, each year, give more than one-tenth of the annual income of the Society.

With the progress and extension of the City Mission, the oldest organization of the kind in the field, there has been a marked increase in the number of churches and missions and charitable institutions, and a grand advance in the style of giving.

Contributors who used to give $5 now give $500, and can even, for a special object, now and then draw a single check for $50,000.

Forty years ago there was a single City missionary; now in the City Mission there are forty constantly employed, and in other societies and connections 226 more, making in all 266.

It is within the memory of our readers that mission chapels have been numbered among the City institutions, and now there are 125 missions, of which forty-one are permanently established in suitable, commodious, church-like buildings, with the Christian minister and the Christian ordinances, and each year the number of these is increasing. There are now 315 religious and charitable societies located in the City. The national societies report an aggregate increase of $6,000,000, a generous percentage of which comes from our own citizens, while the local organizations, depending entirely upon New-Yorkers, disburse annually more than $2,000,000.

The report of the City Mission, which has just now appeared in print, from which we have gleaned most of our figures, besides giving a concise account of the operations and results of the work of City evangelization, furnishes a full statement of the charitable and religious work of the Metropolis, a complete directory to the churches and missions, and benevolent institutions, and a great variety of suggestive facts and figures concerning the population, &c., embracing altogether in one volume valuable information that can be found in no other publication. We have no doubt any of our readers who may desire to possess this interesting manual will be furnished with a copy on application at the office of the City Mission, No. 30 Bible House.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Adjutant-General has taken a decided and favorable stand on the question of breech-loading muskets for the National Guard. The system of tactics at present in use by the Regular and National Guard forces is peculiarly adapted to the use of breech-loaders, and all our first-class regiments should be equipped with them. As Adjutant-General TOWNSEND says in his last report, the plan of altering the present State weapons into breech-loaders is rather an expensive one. He suggests that it would be better to get the War Department to exchange them for the "Springfield breech-loading rifle musket," model of 1868, which is the model of 1863 altered for loading at the breech, with the barrel reduced in calibre to .50 and in length to thirty-six inches, and having a new back sight for aiming at distances ranging up to 1,000 yards, and also an improved ramrod.

It is understood that General Geo. B. McClellan will address several of the regiments in the First Division, some time next month, on the subject of organization, discipline, and kindred matters of interest to military men. These lectures will, no doubt, be largely attended.

Captain W. H. Cox and his merrie men of Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment, gave their annual reception and hop at the regimental armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, on Thursday evening last. The rooms were tastefully and appropriately decorated, and the Committees were unremitting in their attentions. Colonel Freeborn, Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenberry and other leading officers of the Thirty-seventh were present during the evening, and the ball was attended by a large and fashionable assemblage.

The right and left wing drills of the Twenty-second Regiment have been postponed until the 25th inst. and 4th prox. As usual these drills will be private.

The members of Company H, Ninth Regiment, Chas. M. Schieffelin commandant, announce, on handsome cards, that their annual hop will take place on Friday evening next, at Lyric Hall, No. 723 Sixth-avenue, when they anticipate a very pleasant time.

The controversy between Captain O'Rourke and the masked warrior of the Third Brigade, on swordsmanship, seems to have suddenly ended in silence. Can it be possible that the combatants are no more?

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment are quite exercised at the mysterious disappearance of the Fourth Brigade furniture, which it appears they believed themselves heirs to. The great question just now is, where has the furniture gone, or by whose orders was it removed? So far as we can understand, the matter, it is a very singular affair.

A correspondent inquires why the bayonet is not abandoned as a useless appendage to the rifled musket. The only reason for its retention, in our opinion, is its convenience for stacking. The fact that it is absolutely unnecessary in modern warfare is the opinion of many leading Generals both in America and Europe. The British army is now being furnished with a bayonet that is shaped like a sharp spade, and scarcely any heavier. The excellent use made of temporary earthen and stone breastworks in our late war has given European officers many a valuable hint.

The movement looking towards equipping the National Guard artillery with light mountain batteries is meeting with universal favor. These howitzers are so easily drawn and handled that they are peculiarly fitted for use in case of a protracted riot in this City, while the old and heavier field guns would prove a decided incumbrance, for the simple reason that there are no trained horses at hand. For grape and canister the howitzer is the only proper gun, solid shot not being necessary in case of civil disturbances.

Captain Wm. J. A. McGrath and a select Committee from Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, will leave to-morrow for Providence, R. I., for the purpose of presenting a series of handsomely engrossed resolutions to the First Light Infantry of Providence. The Committee will attend the reception and hop of their Providence friends on Tuesday evening, in full uniform, and return home on Wednesday.

The ball of the First Cavalry will take place to-morrow night at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

A large number of balls and receptions will be given on Tuesday evening, in celebration of Washington's Birthday, by several National Guard organizations.

The fair of Company H, First Regiment, on Wednesday evening, resulted in considerable pecuniary benefit to the funds. There were 745 votes cast for the three swords. Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, Captain Langbein and Captain Bartleman were the lucky recipients. Over 1,000 prizes were distributed, and the fair ended with a hop.

Major Edward Gilon, of the First Brigade, is now making a thorough inspection of the books and records in that command.

Great preparations are now in progress for the Thirteenth Regiment reception, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to-morrow evening. The decorations are to be chaste and appropriate, and Grafulla will have one hundred musicians under his baton.

Internal Revenue Returns—Income of Railroads, Theatres, &c.

The following statement shows the returns made by the various companies mentioned for the month of January. It will be seen that the gross receipts at Booth's Theatre reached the sum of $54,420, on which he paid a tax to the Government of $1,088. This is the largest return ever made by this theatre, but it does not come up to the returns made as the gross receipts of Niblo's Garden, the first three months of the "Black Crook." They stood as follows: October, 1866, $70,525; November, 1866, $66,093; December, 1866, $55,723. It is also worthy of notice that the receipts of the Third-avenue Railroad Company have steadily declined, during the past few months, from about $125,000 to their present figure:

RAILROADS.

Second-avenue Railroad	$43,860
Third-avenue Railroad	111,231
Sixth-avenue Railroad	57,149
Seventh-avenue Railroad	54,666
Eighth-avenue Railroad	61,917
Ninth-avenue Railroad	8,809
Forty-second and Grand-street Ferry Railroad	33,043
Central Park, N. and East River Railroad	40,828
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad	24,586
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Be.t Railroad	52,272
Avenue C Railroad	5,708
New-York and Harlem Railroad	79,230
New-York and New-Haven Railroad	136,871
Hudson River Railroad	220,796
Erie Railroad	301,575
Total	$1,244,521

STAGES.

Fifth-avenue stages	$20,117
Madison-avenue stages	17,311
Broadway and Eighth-street stages	6,125
Broadway and Second-street stages	2,289
Manhattanville stages	625
Dodd's Express	6,378
Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue stages	21,535
Lexington-avenue stages	13,136
Total	$87,516

AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Museum	$20,000
Booth's Theatre	54,420
Grand Opera House	13,225
Fifth-avenue Theatre	15,325
Academy of Music, (Max Maretzek)	10,434
New-York Circus	15,631
Tammany	21,715
Bryant's Minstrels	9,925
Wallack's	37,879
Waverley	3,896
Olympic	19,869
San Francisco Minstrels	8,082
Niblo's	34,964
Comique	12,369
Bowery	10,196
Stadt	13,178
Tony Pastor's	7,246
Total	$308,345

GAS, CUBIC FEET.

New-York Gas Company	61,134,927
Manhattan	142,343,192
Metropolitan	41,331,527
Harlem	10,379,800
Total	255,189,446

FERRIES.

Pavonia Ferry	$13,863
New-York and Brooklyn, (Grand-street)	52,796
Navy Yard	2,124
Harlem Navigation Company	5,114
Total	$73,897

The New Long Island City—Provisions of the Proposed Charter.

The proposed city on Long Island, for which a charter has been prepared, comprises the following villages situated in the town of Newtown: Hunter's Point, Blissville, Laurel Hill, Astoria, Dutch Kills and Ravenswood. The charter provides for five wards—the First to comprise Hunter's Point; the Second, Blissville, Laurel Hill and a part of Dutch Kills; the Third, Ravenswood and a part of Dutch Kills; the Fourth, a portion of Astoria and the remainder of Dutch Kills; and the Fifth, the remaining portion of Astoria.

The officers are to consist of a Mayor, three Assessors, one Collector, a Treasurer, a Recorder, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables—all to be chosen by the city at large.

Each ward will elect two Aldermen and one Supervisor. One Marshal, one Superintendent of Streets, one Clerk, and one Sealer of Weights will also be appointed from each ward. The Mayor, Recorder and Treasurer constitute the Water Commissioners. The charter provides for a Fire Department, with a Chief and two Assistant Engineers. Each ward will have entire control over the lighting of its streets, its police and night watchmen, and other matters of local administration. The paving and sewering of streets, and other like improvements, can only be done by a petition of a majority of the property owners, and all such improvements must be assessed on property immediately fronting the same.

The territory which it is proposed to incorporate represents about two-thirds of the assessed valuation of the town property, and full four-fifths of the inhabitants. The number of the inhabitants will probably be between 12,000 and 15,000, and is rapidly increasing. Various names have been proposed, but the one adopted will probably be "Long Island City."

FLOWER SEEDS.

The Extent of the Trade in Flower Seeds—Where the Seeds Come From and Where They Go—Some Interesting Statistics—Vegetable Seeds.

A love for beautiful and rare flowers is manifested in every inhabitable part of the globe. Even the savage betrays a reverence for his native flowers, and all modern and ancient languages are full of eloquent passages where flowers are used as a figure of speech to express a sense of beauty or loveliness. In every clime flowers are found in great variety and abundance; even the snowy regions of Greenland presenting some interesting varieties, which blossom in the brief season of Summer vouchsafed to the inhabitants of that sterile portion of the earth. Tropical vegetation is overloaded with magnificent flowers, nearly all of which distill the most delicious perfumes. Europe possesses several distinct and interesting varieties, the antipodal islands furnish a number of rare specimens, and America is no less rich in the abundance and variety of her floricultural treasures.

In all civilized countries the cultivation of flowers is a universal passion, the rich and the poor indulging themselves in these luxuries according to their means. So constant and pressing is the demand for flowers and their seeds, that in all large communities rare and beautiful plants are cultivated solely to supply this want. In Europe the business has grown into immense proportions, and the seeds taken from plants raised for that purpose are distributed throughout the world. Here in the United States, the flower seed trade is rapidly becoming a leading feature in the mercantile community, and the business is extending and increasing with marvelous rapidity each succeeding year.

There are now in existence in the United States some twenty or thirty first-class houses, whose sole business is the accumulation and distribution of flower and vegetable seeds. These firms find location in the cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester, Baltimore, Springfield, Chicago and San Francisco. The aggregate capital employed in the business is estimated, in round figures, at over $3,000,000, fully one-third of which is devoted exclusively to flower seeds and bulbs. There are a large number of minor firms in the business, but they draw their supplies from the others who import, so that they need not be here considered.

In order to afford variety to their customers, the seedsmen ransack every portion of the globe for floral beauties, the result being a most bewildering assemblage of rare specimens. Africa furnishes several stately plants of massive foliage and singular form. Europe contributes those varieties common to every garden, no matter how humble it may be. Asia is called on for notable examples in the floral kingdom. America herself does wonders in affording her quota. The American seedsman procures his seeds from dealers and cultivators in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Sardinia, Italy, Russia, India, Holland, Siberia, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, the Windward Islands, California, the Rocky Mountains, Egypt, Central America, Japan, Switzerland, China, Chili, Peru and Mexico.

The same species are often gathered from different parts of the world, each country affording a new and distinct variety. Acacia seeds are procured, for instance, from Swan River, Colorado, Mexico, New-Holland, New-South Wales and North America. The Aquilegia or Columbine Flower seed comes from Siberia, the Rocky Mountains, Kamschatka and Guatemala. The Canna, a foliage plant, is found in South America, Brazil, New-Holland, Java, Africa, India, Central America and Nepaul. The Datura, or Trumpet Flowers, are imported from Cochin China, Granada, Egypt, Texas and South America. The Gentiana, a herbaceous plant, is furnished by growers in Wales, the Alps, Australia and North America. The Helianthus or sunflower comes from South America, California, Europe, and the interior of Africa. The Ipomoea is a native of Ceylon, the Windward Islands, Mexico and East Indies. The Lupinus comes from California, Peru, Bogota, Mexico, Sicily, Columbia and Texas. The The Lychnis is grown in Britain, Siberia, Russia and Germany. The Silene or Catchfly plant is brought from the Caucasus, the Cape of Good Hope, Sicily, Portugal and Russia. There are many other examples, though these will serve as specimens, selected at random.

In many instances a single variety of flower can only be procured from a certain locality. Geraniums have been grown in England and France for centuries, the native plant having been improved and hybridized until it has become one of the handsomest and most desirable ornaments for the garden or conservatory. The Fuchsia, originally a wild plant from New-Zealand, where it yet annoys the settler by its abundant and rapid growth, is now a leading article of exportation from England. The Pansy is exclusively an English flower, being constantly improved by careful cultivation. The Calla or Trumpet Lily, so common in all countries, is brought from Egypt and proves a ready grower under ordinary care. Of late years California and the Rocky Mountains have greatly increased the resources of the seedsmen, and several striking novelties are now in market. Japan has become famous for the variety and magnificence of her native lilies, and the aggregate number yearly exported is now enormous. The newest variety, "Lilium Aratum," is a splendid flower, expanding with a disc fully eight inches in diameter. These bulbs originally cost $25 each, but are now sold for 75 cents and $1 each. Holland furnishes the Winter bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Crocusses, Narcissuses and Tulips, that climate being especially suited to their growth and perfection. Bulbs require three years' cultivation before they are ready for the market, and the business is a most extensive one, there being several millions imported to this country every year.

The prices of flower seeds are frequently very high, especially when a new variety is produced or discovered. Gloxinias, Calceolarias, fancy Geraniums, Achimenes, Abutilons, Fern seeds, Epacris and fancy English Pansies are the most expensive, the supply being very limited in consequence of the difficulty in raising and collecting the seed. Fancy Geraniums are worth $30 per ounce in gold in Europe, thus making the price of a pound of seed about $500. Scarcely half a pound is imported to America by all the firms engaged in the business. They sell the seed to professional florists in small packets of a dozen seeds or so for fifty cents each. From these seeds come the plants sold in markets and shipped per express to amateurs. One of the most expensive and rarest seeds in the world at present is the Achimene, a very minute one, of which not more than six ounces are raised each year in the world. This seed is valued at from $200 to $300 per ounce, or about $4,000 per pound. When the double Portulaca first came out it was valued at ten cents each, there being over two million of seeds in an ounce. The packets put up for retailing are so insignificant that they are usually placed in a double envelope to insure safety, while in transit. The Epacris seed is so small that nearly two thousand can be piled upon an old-fashioned three cent piece, and that quantity brings $25. Fern seed, of the rarest kinds, are so minute that 1,000 may be readily taken up on the point of a pen-knife, thus representing a gold value of $10. Double Petunias are imported in half ounce packets, at a cost of $300 each, thus making a pound worth nearly $8,000. Japan Lilies were, until recently, very costly, some of the varieties of bulbs being sold at $25, though $3 is now considered an extra price, fifty and seventy-five cents being the average. Owing to the small demand for and the difficulty in procuring the seed of the Victoria Regina Lily, of the Amazon River, those seeds are sold for $1 each, and actually cost the importer seventy-five cents apiece. In contrast to this is the Abutilon, which is valued at five cents each, though the seed is so small that an ounce would contain nearly six thousand perfect specimens. English fancy Pansies cost $500 per ounce in gold, the total number of ounces imported being under eight.

As may be easily imagined, flower seeds are made to travel to and fro throughout the world. Native flowers in America are sent abroad by growers, where they are treated and cultivated as rarities. The prairie flowers are considered great novelties in Europe, and California plants are esteemed very highly there also. Among the foliage plants exported from America is the common Yellow Dock, here considered a noisome weed, but known in England as the "American Velvet Leaf Plant," and plants are cultivated here that grow by the roadside and in the fields of other countries. The Cowslip of England is imported in seed, and used as a border plant in American gardens. This instance might be multiplied *ad infinitum*.

The vegetable seed trade, of course, forms an important portion of the trade, the seeds being nearly all of native growth, and considerable capital is invested in the cultivation of these seeds, which are of the best quality. Immense farms are devoted to the cultivation of a single vegetable, wholly for the seed. Fully half a million bushels of peas are annually sold, and other seeds are raised in proportion. Among the flower seeds raised in America may be reckoned the sweet pea, it requiring 500 bushels to supply the demand.

The principal seedsmen in this City are B. K. BLISS & SON, Park-row; J. M. THORBURN & CO., Water-street; HENDERSON & FLEMING, Nassau-street, and others equally well known. JAMES VICK, of ROCHESTER, and H. A. DREER, of Philadelphia, are also leading dealers, with an extensive business in plants of all kinds. These houses prepare immense catalogues every year for the use and information of their customers, who are thus enabled to select at will plants from all over the world at little expense or trouble. The profits on seeds are satisfactory to the dealer, on the average, though the incidental expenses of his trade in the way of catalogues, postage and import duties are very large and onerous.

Meeting of the Quarantine Commission—Estimates for Proposed Improvements—Congressional Interference in Quarantine Matters.

A regular meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners was held at No. 155 Broadway, at 3 P. M. yesterday. All the members were present; also, Dr. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer, and the Counsel to the Board.

Mr. JOHNSON, Counsel to the Board, read the estimates made for presentation to the Board of Construction of the cost for erecting proper iron buildings, and making other necessary improvements, including sea walls, piers, &c., at the West Bank Hospital Station, and at the West Bank Boarding Station, or, as they are more generally known, at the lower and the upper islands. From this statement it appeared that $360,000 would be necessary for the upper, and $94,000 for the lower island—$454,000 in all, which amount it is necessary the Legislature should appropriate in order that the works contemplated, and so much needed, should be completed.

The question of furnishing residences for the Health Officer and his assistants was then taken up, and the Counsel was instructed to ascertain on what terms the present property used for these purposes can be leased from May, 1871, when the present lease expires.

Dr. CARNOCHAN remarked that there was now no anchorage ground properly defined as such, for Quarantine purposes, at the Upper Quarantine. He thought that there should be buoys so arranged as to mark off such anchorage ground. As matters now stood, schooners and other small craft were in the habit of anchoring just where it was necessary that vessels coming from abroad should anchor in order to be boarded, and, by this means, impeded the prompt transaction of quarantine business. He thought the matter should be remedied.

The Counsel said that the Court of Special Sessions once decided that there was no Quarantine anchorage ground fixed by law, and vessel owners and Captains had acted on this decision. As this Court had lately been abolished as being unconstitutional, however, its decision would no longer be of any weight. The only objection he could see to marking off a certain space in the bay for an anchorage ground was that the people of Staten Island might regard it as an indirect attempt to fasten Quarantine on them again.

It was decided to let the matter rest for the present.

Dr. BELL (Commissioner) called the attention of the Board to the fact that the new bill now before the Special Committee on Commerce of Congress seemed to do away with the collection from vessel owners of all the fees now allowed by law for sanitary inspection. By one of its clauses it is made a penal offence for any one, even if acting under a State law, to collect from any vessel any fees whatever, except for wharfage, pierage and dockage. This seemed to interfere with the present Quarantine system. If it became a law, it would compel the State, or the City of New-York, to be at all the expense of conducting Quarantine.

The Counsel suggested that it could not be the intention of Congress to interfere in this matter. He knew that hitherto the feeling in that body was that Quarantine was strictly an affair belonging to the States, and Congress had never manifested any desire to take upon itself any direction of Quarantine matters anywhere.

Counsel was requested to obtain a copy of the proposed law, and inform the Board, at its meeting, how far its passage will affect the Quarantine arrangements.

The Board then adjourned to Saturday next at 3 P. M.

About fifty young men who had been skating on the ice covering the trenches of the southern citadel at Antwerp collected round the stall of a vendor of brandy and liqueurs, established some distance from the bank. All of a sudden the ice gave way, and the whole party went down. The young men only got a cold bath, but the trader lost all his wares.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 19, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$600	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117¼
1,000	U. S. 6s,'81, C.	117¾
5,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62.	115⅛
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64, b3	114⅜
2,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65.	114⅜
25,000	do	114⅜
5,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65.n	113¼
20,000	do.........b3	113⅜
2,500	U.S. 5-20 C.'67, s3	113⅜
40,000	do	113⅜
170,000	do.........b3	113⅜
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C.	112⅛
1,000	Tenn.St.6s, x c.	56½
20,000	do..bet. call	56¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49¼
102,000	do	50
20,000	Vir. St.6s, ex.c.	62¼
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	92
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s,n.	26
8,000	do	25¼
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s,n., Jan. and July.	82
500	do	81
5,000	do	81½
1,700	do.....small	77
35,000	La. 6s	71
37,000	La.8s,Lev.Bds., bet. call	70
1,000	La.8s.Lev. Bds	82
12,000	N.Y.St.B.L.R.	109
8,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72.	110
3,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	96
5,000	Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	96
1,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M	86⅛
10,000	do	87
2,000	C. & N.W. con. conv. Bonds.	90⅜
15,000	Gt. W.1st M..10s bds.'68	105
3,000	Chi.,R.I.&P.7s	97½
2,000	do	98
2,000	O. & M. Con. Bds	81⅜
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st	92½
1,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	90⅞
10,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M	81⅛
10,000	do	81¼
8,000	Col.,C.& Ind.C. 2d M	61
2,000	do	60⅛
5,000	N. J. Cen., n.	99
800	Chi.& N.W.1st. small	91⅛
20,000	Amer. Gold	119⅛
30	Merchants' Bank	124
59	Phœnix Bank	107¼
10	Bk. of Commerce.	123
5	Han. Bank	105
10	Continental Bank	98⅜
10	Man. & Mer. Bk.	100
10	Amer. Ex. Bank.	113
100	Cumb. Coal Pf	34
100	Quicksilver	14
200	Mariposa Pf	21⅛
100	do	21⅛
300	do	21½
$20,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs	95⅛
80,000	do..bet. call	95¼
100	Mariposa..bet. c.	10
15	W. U. Tel..bet. c.	34⅛
300	do	35
200	do	34⅞
100	Canton....bet. c.	58⅛
100	do	58⅛
100	Pacific Mail...s15	42⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	20⅛
100	do	20⅛
500	do.........b60	21
100	A. M. U. Ex	37¼
5	do	38
100	U. S. Ex. Co	51⅛
100	do	51⅛
100	do	51⅛
100	do	51⅛
100	Adams Ex.bet. c.	62
500	N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call	97⅛
100	do	97⅛
200	Harlem	145⅛
1700	Reading	97⅜
800	L. S. & M. So. R.	87⅜
500	do	87⅜
100	do.........s30	87⅜
1200	do..bet. call	87⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R	143
100	Clev. & P. R...b60	101⅛
100	Chi. & N. W	73
700	do	72⅛
300	do...bet. call	72⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅜
500	do.........s60	89⅛
300	do	89⅛
10	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74⅛
100	N. J. Central	100⅜
100	do.........s10	100⅜
20	Chi. & R. I	120
400	do	120⅛
400	do	120⅜
600	do	120⅛
200	do.........s10	120⅛
100	do...bet. call	120⅜
400	Mil.& St.Paul Pf.	79⅛
100	do	79⅜
100	T., W. & W	47⅛
107	Pitts.,Ft. W. & C. Guar	92
10	do	92⅛
100	Alt. & T. H	33⅛
900	Ohio & Miss	31⅛
2400	do	31⅛
100	Del., L. & W	104⅛
50	Morris & Essex.	87
60	do	86⅞
30	N. Y. & N. H. R. bet. call	141⅛
130	N.Y.& N.H.Scrip	140
100	Bos., H. & E	7⅛
[illegible]	do	7⅛
[illegible]	H. & St. Jos. R.	106
[illegible]	H. & St. J. Pf.	106
50	Jol. & Chi	90
600	Col., C. & Ind. C.	20⅛
300	do	20⅜
500	do..bet. c. s60	20⅛
100	do	20⅜
500	Mich. S. 2d M.	96

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅜
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65, new	113⅛
2,000	do.........s3	113
2,300	do......small	112¾
$12,800	U.S.5-20 C.'62.	114
4,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65.	114
1,500	U. S.5-20C.,'67,c	113⅛
13,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	Tenn. St.6s, n., s30	49⅛
5,000	do.........s30	49⅛
20,000	do	49⅞
14,000	Ga. St. 7s	92
10,000	N. C. St. 6s	46⅛
26,000	N. Car. St. 6s.n.	25⅛
10,000	do	25¼
10,000	do	25⅛
30,000	do	25
26,000	S. Car. St., n., Jan. and July	82
2,000	Ala. 8s, Bds	95
1,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'83	88⅛
36,000	Tol., P. & W.1st West. Div	78
2,000	Col.,C.& Ind.C. 1st M	81⅛
5,000	Alt.&T.H.2d P.	61
100	West. U. Tel	34⅛
50	do	34⅛
200	Mar. Pf	21⅛
200	do	21⅛
100	Cum. C. Pf	34
200	Pacific M...bet. c.	41⅛
100	A. M. U. Ex	37⅛
5	do	37⅛
200	U. S. Ex	52
2800	N.Y.Cen.& H.R. bet. call	97
100	do	97⅛
200	Reading	97⅛
$10,000	Maripo. Trus. 10s,Certfs.b.c.	50
1,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs	95⅛
10,000	do	95
10,000	do..bet. call	95
300	L. S. & M. S. R.b.c	87⅛
200	Clev. & P......b4	101
500	Chic. & N. W	72⅛
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅜
200	do...bet. call	89⅛
20	do	89
100	N. J. R	101
1300	Chi. & R. I...b.c.	119⅛
400	do	119⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul.	64⅛
100	do	64⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78⅛
200	do	78⅜
10	do	79
100	Del., L. & W. R.	104⅛
16	do	104⅛
100	Tol., W. & W	47⅛
100	Chic. & Alt	114
170	Chi. & Alt. Pf	114⅛
200	Ohio & Miss	31⅛
1600	do	31
50	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	63
100	H. & St. J. R	105½
200	Col., C. & I. C. R.	20
100	do	20⅜
150	Dub. & S. C. R.	110

SATURDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The price of Gold fell to-day below 119 ₱ cent. Sales were made at 118¾ ₱ cent., the lowest point made since the second year of the war, 1862. It is intimated that a considerable *short* interest has been made since Monday by sellers who are not only *bearish* on Gold, but on the Stock Exchange generally, and the Railway speculation in particular. The latter certainly has been made to appear very weak for some days past, and chiefly upon a bearish demonstration against the Western Roads. There has otherwise been no unfavorable turn in the Money market, and no diminished Western traffic to account for the decline in St. Pauls, Northwests, Rock Island, Lake Shore, &c. From the lowest prices this forenoon there was a decided recovery on the announcement of the Bank return, which proved less adverse to easy Money than was expected. The Banks lose $807,797 in Gold, and $1,468,934 in Greenbacks. Their loans increase $1,462,716, and the general line of Deposits is down $1,003,258. The small loss in Gold is inconsistent with the large sum paid into the Treasury during the week for Customs Duties, amounting to $3,907,332, against which the Treasury sold only $1,000,000, and paid out $903,336 for Gold Interest.

The Public Funds showed much steadiness, notwithstanding the weakness in Gold. The 5-20s of 1867 are now within 5@5¼ ₱ cent of Gold, *and the long 6 ₱ cents are within one ₱ cent. of Gold.* The Cable quotations from London and Frankfort for all the 5-20s continue to advance, and additional sums have been taken out of this market for transmission abroad.

In the State Bonds there is a fresh advance in New-York Canal 6 ₱ cents on the passage of the resolution in the Assembly to pay these Bonds in Gold. The North Carolina special tax new Bonds are down to 25@25¼ ₱ cent., on reports from Raleigh that the Legislature has repealed the authority to create such loans, and will refuse to recognize as regular the issues so recklessly sold in this market last Summer. In this condition of things, which we are free to remind our readers ought not to have been unlooked for, we deem it proper to warn the holders of the new North Carolina Bonds previously opened, in good faith, for funding the over-due coupons upon the old ante-war Bonds of the State, against making hasty sacrifices. The Stock Exchange at present recognize no distinction in any of the new Bonds, but it is quite certain that the so-called "special tax" Bonds will soon be left to stand or fall on their own demerits in the open market. The manner of their creation and negotiation last Summer are wholly exceptional.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Foreign Exchanges were weakened by the appearance of Bills and Cable transfers made against United States 5-20s and other American Bonds taken for transmission to London and Frankfort. Cable transfers are quoted 109½@109⅝; Sight Bills on London, 109⅜@109½; 60 days, 108⅞, less a brokerage. Gold, 118¾ ₱ cent. Banking Stock advanced to 98 ₱ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 19.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113½	113½
American Gold Coin	119¼	118¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	49¾	49⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	26	25
New-York Central and Hudson	97¼	97½
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	95⅜	95½
Reading Railroad	96⅛	98
Chicago and Rock Island	120⅛	120⅝
Northwestern Common	72¾	73⅛
Northwestern Preferred	89⅝	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	42½	42¼
St. Paul Preferred	79½	79
St. Paul Common	65½	65
Lake Shore	87⅞	88¼
Erie	26½	26½
Ohio and Mississippi	31¼	31⅝
New-Jersey Central	100¼	101

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 reg	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛	10-40 coup	112⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅛	6s Currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	56⅜	Rhode Island 6s	98
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	49⅜	Alabama 5s	55
Virginia 6s, ex coup	62	Alabama 8s	94
Virginia 6s, new bds	66	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	101
Georgia 6s	81	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	103
Georgia 7s, new bonds	92	Illinois Canal Bs., '70	100⅛
N. Car. 6s	45⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, '77	100⅛
N. Car. new bonds	25	Illinois coupon 6s, '79	100⅛
S. Car. 6s	87⅛	Illinois War Loan	100⅛
S. Car. new bonds	82	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	98
S. Car. April & Oct.	85⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅛
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	108⅛
Louisiana 6s	71	N. Y. 7s, C. L., 1870	102
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	70⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872	110
La. 8s, Levee Bonds	82	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873	110
California 7s	116	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874	102
Connecticut 6s	99		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89	Gt. West. 1st., '88	84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86⅛	Quincy & Tol., 1st'90.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	87	Gal. & Chi. 2d	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st	100
Erie 1st Mort. Ex.	98	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	97⅛
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	95	Morris & Essex 1st	100⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	92	Morris & Essex 2d	92⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	84	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	99
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	81	N. J. Cen. 1st	103
Buff,N. Y.&E. 1 M '77	86	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Hud. R.7s, 3d S. F.,'75	101	N. J. Cen. New B.	98⅛
Chi.,B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	105
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	96	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97
M. S. & N. I.S.F.7₱c.	98	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Pac. R.7s, guar.by Mo	94⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F	88
Cen. Pac. Bonds	95⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
Un. Pac. 1st Bonds	86⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	74⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '70	110	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Alt. & T. H. 1st	94	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	90⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Ohio & Miss. Con.	81⅛
Chi. & N. W. Skg. F.	98	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103
Con. 7 ct. Conv.	90⅛	Mil. & St. P.1st 7 3-10.	89
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Del., L. & West. 1st	100	Mil. & St. P. I & M.d.	87
Del., L. & West. 2d	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	81⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	92	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	60⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & Wab. E. B.	75	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82
Gt. West. 1st., '68	104⅛	Pol., Peo. & W.,W.D.	77⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Hanover	105
Manhattan	140	Irving	115
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	138
Union	130	Citizens'	130
America	146	Grocers'	115
City	215	East River	105
Phenix	107	Market	120
North River	98	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	152	Shoe and Leather	160
Greenwich	215	Corn Exchange	125
National	116⅛	Commonwealth	113
Merchants' Exch'ge	103	Importers' & Traders'	142
Leather Manufact'rs	195	Park	165⅛
State of New-York	105⅛	Manuf's & Merchants'	99
Commerce	122	Central National	110
Ocean	85	Fourth National	102
Mercantile	115	Ninth National	110⅛
American Exchange	113	Tenth National	107
Chatham	160	Oriental	150⅛
Bank of the Republic	116	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	110
Bank of N. America	102⅛		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19.

General balance yesterday	$85,641,910 98
Gold receipts	364,971 02
Gold payments	2,584 789 47
Gold balance	75,073,691 50
Currency receipts	230,459 50
Currency payments	724,654 16
Currency balance	7,753,890 49
General balance	82,963,107 41
Customs	357,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	2,500,000 00

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending Feb. 18, 1870, was $2,082,826.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—FEB. 19.

Telegraphed to Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99¼	99½
City 6s, new	100⅝	100¾
Camden and Amboy	114¾	115
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	98	98⅛
Lehigh Valley	53¾	54
Catawissa Preferred	35¼	35½
Philadelphia and Erie	28¼	28½
Northern Central	44½	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	32⅜	32½
Gold Loan	91¾	92

Messrs. HAMMETT, NEILL & Co., in their special Coal report to the Philadelphia *North American*, gives the following record of Port Richmond Coal shipments for the following years:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Nova Scotia	$607 10	$2,486 00	$2,466 00
New-Brunswick	2,667 10	4,876 10	7,310 00
Canada	......	1,378 00	4,902 00
Maine	50,109 00	68,722 00	85,741 05
New-Hampshire	21,560 00	24,755 00	32,057 00
Vermont	162 00	1,883 10	2,917 00
Massachusetts	603,768 10	789,181 10	783,287 00
Rhode Island	102,035 13	125,348 00	115,958 00
Connecticut	63,558 00	119,230 00	87,211 10
New-York	403,925 10	675,215 13	500,483 00
New-Jersey	89,401 15	125,860 17	90,166 11
Pennsylvania	141,008 00	183,802 05	176,132 10
Delaware	12,229 15	9,068 07	7,277 00
Maryland	36,953 00	3,609 00	3,402 10
District Columbia	46,112 10	46,975 10	5,696 10
Virginia	180,385 00	35,951 15	41,851 00
North Carolina	48,039 00	3,000 04	2,195 00
South Carolina	62,299 00	14,235 00	10,727 10
Georgia	2,863 00	8,526 00	6,704 00
Florida	34,132 00	4,878 00	5,176 00
Alabama	2,045 00	5,007 00	1,577 00
Louisiana	63,208 00	7,293 00	5,501 00
Texas	1,132 00	2,797 00	1,114 00
California	1,153 00	12,355 00	3,319 00
West Indies	19,879 00	6,418 00	9,506 00
South America	7,364 00	15,957 00	14,341 10
China	......	1,376 00	......
Mexico	......	3,080 00	2,300 00
Central America	......	60 00	......
Africa	......	......	1,370 00
England	......	......	282 00
Miscellaneous	......	35 00	5,486 15
Total	$1,996,417 03	$2,292,852 11	$2,063,702 11

	1868.	1869.
Nova Scotia	$4,830 10	$5,582 00
New-Brunswick	7,830 10	1,677 00
Canada	1,627 10	1,550 10
Maine	91,569 10	81,245 10
New-Hampshire	34,052 00	37,432 10
Vermont	146 00	314 00
Massachusetts	863,706 15	878,913 14
Rhode Island	128,275 09	145,400 10
Connecticut	94,466 10	100,155 16
New-York	411,528 04	611,457 00
New-Jersey	93,498 19	140,628 19
Pennsylvania	176,663 14	206,092 17
Delaware	5,364 00	12,236 18
Maryland	5,118 00	4,876 10
District of Columbia	[illegible]	59,667 10
Virginia	47,354 18	49,327 00
North Carolina	[illegible]	4,360 10
South Carolina	11,882 00	9,381 10
Georgia	6,364 00	7,326 10
Florida	[illegible]	4,067 00
Alabama	2,093 10	2,900 00
Louisiana	3,855 00	1,355 00
Texas	349 00	422 00
California	7,594 10	1,043 00
West Indies	7,218 03	4,470 10
South America	11,119 00	2,523 00
China	847 00	......
Mexico	......	1,380 00
England	66 00	......
Hayti	536 00	......
Alaska	......	1,120 00
Total	$2,050,349 05	$2,378,078 04

The gross earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad and branches, (including the Oswego and Rome Railroad, leased,) for the years ending Dec. 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$477,088 41	$496,473 96
From freight	658,143 50	699,975 25
From mails, &c	73,708 54	77,684 84
Total	$1,208,940 75	$1,274,134 05
Expenses, viz.:		
Operating and maintaining road	$691,383 54	$686,794 70
Expended on new construction	30,705 07	30,090 00
Taxes paid	56,996 29	55,341 66
Total	$779,084 90	$772,136 36
Leaving a balance of	$429,855 85	$501,997 69
Add balance from previous year		$642,054 12
Add income of sinking fund		22,545 86
Total		$1,166,597 67

Thus accounted for:

Rent to Rome and Oswego Railroad	$50,540 85
Coupons and interest	119,090 72
Two dividends, 5 per cent. each and taxes	262,500 00
Fifty per cent. on 4,764 shares new stock	238,200 00
Iron credited surplus account in error in 1868	19,296 29
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1869	476,969 81
Total as above	$1,166,597 67

It will be seen that the earnings exceed those of the previous year $65,193 30, while the expenses are $6,948 54 less—showing a net increase of $72,141 84.

Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1869.

Cost of road and equipment		$4,000,000 00
Cost of additional equipment		347,026 62
Cost of new engine house		18,384 75
Cost of new depot at Watertown and new work		23,880 59
Total		$4,389,291 96
Bonds paid by sinking fund	$354,176 13	
Bonds paid and on hand	206,700 00—	560,876 13
General supplies	$131,934 49	
New-York and Rome Transportation Company	18,500 00	
Wood lands	11,079 45—	161,513 94
Paid for fractions new stock	$10,170 00	
New stock, 236 shares	23,600 00	
Income bonds Oswego and Rome Railroad	37,000 00	
Cash loaned on collaterals	141,570 00	
Cash on hand and in bank	111,709 34	
Due from agents and United States Government	51,059 20—	375,108 54
Total		$5,486,790 57
Capital stock		$3,000,000 00
Funded debt—(of this $354,176 13 is in the sinking fund, and $206,700 in bonds paid and on hand, leaving but $1,439,124 87 outstanding)		2,000,000 00
Due sinking fund	$676 13	
Dividends unpaid	2,630 00	
J. Graves	500 00	
Finishing account, Oswego and Rome Railroad	4,975 60	
Special sinking fund, Oswego and Rome Railroad	39 03—	9,820 76
Surplus		476,969 81
Total		$5,486,790 57

President—WM. C. PIERREPONT; Vice President—Marcellus Massey; Directors—Wm. C. Pierrepont, Marcellus Massey, Charles E. Bill, Samuel F. Phelps, John Ferguson, C. Zabriskie, Jr., Isaac N. Phelps, David Utley, S. D. Hungerford, Talcott H. Camp, Delos Dewolf, Gardner Colby, John S. Farlow; General Superintendent—J. W. Moak; Secretary and Treasurer—J. A. Lawyer.

The Mariposa Estate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The auriferous district embraced within the limits of the Mariposa estate, after years of litigation, change of ownership and variable success, just now is attracting more attention and interest than heretofore, owing to recent discoveries of gold-bearing veins, improved condition of mines, increased and increasing number of mills for pulverizing the rock, and favorable appearance of large bodies of ore exposed to view in the several mines now being worked on the estate.

Having recently passed through the Mariposa Mine I saw an immense extent of large gold-bearing quartz vein. A single chute or chimney lying each side of the main shaft, extends about 350 feet in length, from five to seven feet in width and penetrates some sixty feet to a lower level where the miners have just commenced drifting each way from the shaft. Two additional chutes are known to exist short distances from the end of present workings, from one of which a few hundred tons have been taken, yielding not less than $30 per ton.

The quartz rock of the vein is beautiful. The vein varying in width from three to seven feet, is charged throughout with free gold, and yields from $10 to $25 per ton. Connected with the mine by an incline or gravity railroad, and favorably located on the Mariposa Creek, is the largest, and said to be the finest, steam quartz mill in California. Recently, the process of pulverizing the rock has been changed from dry crushing to wet, the latter method being far less expensive and complicated in amalgamating, with the new and improved machinery lately introduced and now working successfully. The citizens of Mariposa, and indeed of the county generally, are greatly elated by the improved prospects and actual condition of the Mariposa Mine, as well as by the favorable reports coming from the mines at the westerly end of the estate, which I shall hereafter more particularly mention after visiting them and taking an inside view myself.

The quantity of gold taken from the Placers, in the immediate vicinity of the Mariposa Mine, has been enormous, while from the Mariposa vein, lying west of present working, an immense amount of gold has been extracted from ore taken from several shafts sunk but forty or fifty feet upon the veins.

Regular mine work upon this part of the estate can scarcely be said to have commenced. I shall take a more thorough look at the small shafts spoken of above, of which more anon.

MARIPOSA, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870. O.

Depression in English Trade—Birmingham Trade—American Competition.

From the London Times, Feb. 5.

At Birmingham the Chamber of Commerce has just reasoned out very sensibly the cause of depression in the metal trades, and the report hits the truth at once by speaking of the "prosperity" which preceded the late panic as "artificial." Five years ago a profusion of capital was invested in "new furnaces, new ironworks and new manufactories," and it has been the fashion to suppose that all these promising establishments were ruined simply by the collapse of commercial confidence. But the fact is that production could not have been maintained at the new rate. There was no sufficient demand for the products which these new concerns were prepared to furnish. So long as there was capital which was willing to let itself be absorbed in them at a loss they might have contrived to live, but no longer; and the same may be said of other industrial companies established by the score elsewhere. They never really represented prosperity of trade, but only immoderate speculation. No manufacturing business can be supported except by a market, and the market can only be preserved by the popularity of the goods produced. At this moment Birmingham is losing its old markets. *A few years ago it used to supply the United States largely with edged tools, farm implements, and various smaller wares. It does so no longer; nor is the cause to be sought merely in the American tariff. It is found that the manufacturers of America actually supersede us, not only in their own, but in foreign markets and in our own colonies*, and the Birmingham Chamber has the sagacity to discover and the courage to declare that this is owing to *the superiority of American goods.* Something, of course, is due to the action of trade unions and the artificial enhancement of wages. "If the wages of our artisans are to be very much more, and their hours of labor very much less, than those of the workmen in other countries with which we have to compete," it will be impossible, says the report, for us to maintain anything like a monopoly of trade. This is clear, and yet it is frankly acknowledged that the price of labor is not the ruling element of the question. High as are the wages of an English artisan, those of an American artisan are higher still, *and yet the manufacturers of the United States can import iron and steel from this country at a heavy duty, work up the metal by highly-paid labor, and beat us out of the market after all with the manufactured article.* How is that to be explained?

The Americans succeed in supplanting us by novelty of construction and excellence of make. They do not attempt to undersell us in the mere matter of price. Our goods may still be the cheapest, *but they are no longer the best*, and in countries where an ax, for instance, is an indispensable implement, the best article is the cheapest, whatever it may cost. Settlers and emigrants soon find this out, and they have found it out to the prejudice of Birmingham trade. Here, again, the "panic" has nothing whatever to do with the result. *Neither confidence nor capital could restore a market lost by inferiority of products.* If the Birmingham manufacturers desire to regain their trade, they must improve the quality of their goods. The question is not, as the report confesses, essentially or principally a question of wages. It is not the price of labor which is operating to our disadvantage. The true cause of our defeat must be attributed "to the greater aptitude of many of the foreign workmen, and their intelligence, which induces them to seize every opportunity of improving their manufactures." This is plain speaking, and we concur entirely in the conclusion ultimately drawn by the Birmingham Chamber, that if these questions were more closely studied "by trade societies, which are now influencing so greatly the manufacturing industry of the nation, it would be the greatest benefit to the whole community." Unfortunately, these are precisely the "questions" which trade unions treat with systematic disregard. They concern themselves about one object only—the extortion from employers of the greatest amount of wages for the least amount of work. In their eyes that is the single aspect of the bargain between masters and men. As to the trade itself—its maintenance or extension—they leave that to the care of others.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 19.

By Judge Monell

Cameyer vs. Hamilton; case settled; an engrossed copy must be made for the Judge to sign case with Special Term Clerk.

By Judge Spencer.

Lang *vs.* O'Brien; motion granted.

Bedell *vs.* Bedell; motion granted and reference ordered.

Robinson *vs.* Aitken; motion granted.

Eneas *vs.* Schanck; motion granted.

Ball *vs.* Leland; motion granted, without costs.

Gray *vs.* National Steamship Company; motion granted, without costs.

Penlington *vs.* Kirkland; motion granted, and commission issued.

Cochran *vs.* Herzog; motion granted, and cause referred.

Merson *vs.* Hope; motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 19.

By Judge Barnard.

Emilie Sonning *vs.* August Sonning; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Frothingham *vs.* Weddigen; order granted.

Zuckschwerdt *vs.* Levy; case settled and amendments allowed.

Atkins et al. *vs.* Howland et al.; motion granted.

Van Wyck *vs.* Lawrence; order granted.

Lewis *vs.* Lewis; judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INFORMATION—PRACTICE.

The United States vs. *About 18,000 Gallons of Distilled Spirits, found at No. 22 Monroe-street and No. 66 Broad-street.*—This was a motion on behalf of the claimant to compel the District-Attorney to elect upon which of the allegations of the information he would rely for a forfeiture; to strike out all other allegations, and to render the charges relied on more certain and definite by inserting the particulars as to time, place, &c. The information in the case is the usual printed form, mentioning in the words of the statute nearly every offence which can be charged under the Internal Revenue acts.

Counsel for the motion argued that such an information is condemned by the authorities, and is utterly useless for the purpose of apprizing a defendant of the charge which he will be expected to meet upon the trial. On behalf of the District-Attorney it was insisted that the information conforms to the rules of the Court, and that the form objected to has been used for a long period and approved by the Court. Decision reserved.

For the motion, Dudley Field; opposed, Assistant District-Attorney Phelps.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 19.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

THE COTTON CASE.

In the case of Woodruff et al. *vs.* The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, tried in this Court and reported in the TIMES of the 18th inst., the jury, after several hours' absence, failed to agree on a verdict, and were discharged by the Court. It is understood the jury stood nine in favor of a verdict for plaintiffs and three opposed.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME to pay for first-class sewing machines by instalments. NEW-YORK MACHINE STITCHING CO., No. 43 Bleecker-st.

WET NURSES AND MALE AND female nurses for invalids, with first-class reference, can always be found at LOUIS & Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 8th-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young (married) man; no family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived five years in his last place, from which he can show the best of reference. Address R. J., seed store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 474 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly; understands the breaking of young colts; has the best of City references. Call or address H., No. 1,282 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—AS GARDENER, A SITUATION by a single man of thorough practical knowledge in all its various branches, graperies, greenhouses, propagating, farming, &c.; single-handed places need not apply. Address J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN OLD DRY GOODS COMMISSION house giving up business, their head bookkeeper and cashier desires a similar position in a commercial house; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c., from present and past employers. Address H. C., Box No. 1,526 Post Office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO to Hartford; none but those who can bring the best of reference need apply. Call in the forenoon of Monday, the 21st of February, at No. 365 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BASTERS AND 20 FIRST-CLASS operators on Wheeler & Wilson machines. Apply work rooms, No. 28 Thomas-st.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

PERSONAL.

TUESDAY—11 A. M. A.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the furniture required for Grammar School No. 34, situated on Broome-st., near Willett-st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH F. ELLERY,
RICHARD EVANS,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated FEB. 18, 1870.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSS,

Medical and business clairvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. 139 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE—MME. JOHNSON, the great medical and business clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know; shows likeness and tells name of your future husband. No. 4 Nelson place, between 8th-st. and Waverley-place. Ring hall-door bell.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF MONROE AND MARION COUNTIES, MISSOURI.

Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, free of tax.

Principal Payable from 13 to 20 years in the City of New-York. Issued in strict accordance with the laws. Debt of these counties less than $300,000 each, with taxable wealth from five to eight million dollars ($8,000,000.)

We offer these bonds for sale on favorable terms, recommend them with confidence, and will furnish circulars and pamphlets relating thereto.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
New-York.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

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MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a Court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, No. 326 Walnut-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company. At the same meeting will be held an election for Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
JNO. H. WIESTLING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order, H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEgraph Company Stock for sale.—I have for sale 110 shares of the above stock at a sacrifice from the subscription price and from real value. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. [illegible], 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in [illegible] on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPAny have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NO. 326 WALNUT-ST.,
Feb. 16, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents a share was declared, payable upon the 1st of March.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th proximo.
JNO. H. WIESTLING, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,009,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.
ASSETS.......$1,657,397 31 | SURPLUS.....$139,034 77

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

SUNNY BROOK FARM FOR SALE—In Hyde Park, Dutchess County, 3½ miles from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with a frontage of half a mile on Hudson River. A country seat not surpassed in variety and beauty of scenery and general attractiveness. It comprises 243 acres, and includes a charming vale, with a stream of water which furnishes ponds, falls, cascades and the accompaniments of rustic and flying bridges. The improvements are unusually extensive and complete, and include water power, machinery for threshing, winnowing, grinding, wood sawing, &c. Several fine building sites remain unappropriated. Price, $55,000. Stereoscopic views may be seen, and other particulars obtained, on application to ALFRED E. BEACH, *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DOUBLE house, 32x28, extension in rear, two-story and attic; garden plot about ½ acre; good barn, &c.; price $3,000. Also house 26x30, extension 18x18, two-story and attic; garden plot about ½ acre; good barn; price $2,200. Also 60 acres of land, half tillable, balance pasture land; price $6,000. The foregoing property is situated on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about an hour distant from New-York. For further particulars apply at No. 108 Water-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.—A first-class country residence, distant one hour from the City Hall, New-York, will be exchanged for merchandise or real estate in part; there is no incumbrance on the property; price thirty thousand dollars, ($30,000.) Apply from Tuesday to Saturday, 22d to 26th inst., inclusive, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
GEORGE CANADAY, Astor House.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fruit farm of 37 acres, near Hudson River; good house, barns, hennery, stock, utensils and furniture; 96 miles from New-York; 1½ miles from depot; location perfectly healthy; lovely views; good roads; near churches, schools, stores; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to P. A. WELCH, No. 40 Bank-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, the residence of the late Mrs. Aug. Depeyster; fine large house, with gas, hot and cold water, &c.; barn and other outbuildings, with from two to three acres of land. W. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEATS.—Two of 100 acres each, east bank, half a mile, river front, grand views, desirable location; two hours from City; for sale cheap to close an estate. Apply at No. 65 Warren-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—DESCRIPTIVE catalogue of houses and country seats for 1870 now ready; sent free. Address or call on J. M. MEEKER, 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. 182 Bloomfield-st. Inquire at No. 223 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.
BY JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner 42d-st. and 6th-av.

Park-av., four-story, English basement	$2,100
West 39th-st., four-story, brown-stone	2,500
West 43d-st., four-story, brick	3,000
West 49th-st., four-story, brown-stone	3,000
West 46th-st., three-story, brick	1,200
West 59th-st., four-story, brown-stone	2,000
West 47th-st., four-story, brown-stone	3,200
East 73d-st., two, three-story brick, each	1,200
East 56th-st., three-story, brown-stone	2,000
East 55th-st., two-story, frame	850
West 53d-st., three-story, brown-stone	2,300
West 42d-st., four-story, brown-stone	3,600
West 45th-st., four-story, brown-stone	3,500
West 49th-st., four-story, brown-stone	3,600
East 78th-st., three-story, brown-stone	1,200
Northeast corner 48th-st. and 6th-av., four-story, brown-stone store and dwelling	3,000
West 47th-st., four-story, brown-stone	3,400

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large four-story brick dwellinghouse, containing twenty rooms, with water in each; all modern improvements, finely frescoed and in complete order, and thoroughly furnished; will be rented as a private residence or first-class boarding house; possession in April. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Sole Agents, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT—LARGE and commodious furnished house, replete with all modern improvements, with large garden and pleasure grounds, situated at foot of 141st-st., Hudson River. Also, a smaller house in same locality. Apply to the gardener, on the premises, or to HENRY L. HOGUET, No. 112 Duane-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 25½ Broadway.

FOR A WATER CURE OR HYGIENIC Institute.—To lease, the finest place and buildings for the purpose within twenty miles of New-York, with abundant springs of pure and mineral water. Circulars at
WEST & FIELD'S, No. 31 Mercer-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A TIDY AND COMFORTABLE brick dwelling house in 44th-st.; fully furnished; to a good tenant rent very low. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner 42d-st. and 6th-av.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 78th-st., near 4th-av.; possession. RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT FOUR-story house, between 39th and 45th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., at a reasonable price for cash. Principals only address ABBOTT, No. 312 East 13th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
[illegible] 42d-st. and 6th-av.
Offers the following property for sale:

3-story brick, in [illegible]	$22,000
[illegible]	18,000
3-story brick, in West 20th-st.	20,000
3-story brown stone, in West 23d-st.	22,000
[illegible] brown stone, in West 22d-st.	13,000
3-story brick, in West 24th-st.	20,000
3-story brick, in West 25th-st.	25,000
3-story brick, in West 26th-st.	18,250
3-story brick, in West 28th-st.	21,000
3-story brown stone, in East 30th-st.	16,000
3-story brown stone, in East 31st-st.	19,000
3-story brown stone, in East 31st-st.	16,000
4-story brown stone, in West 33d-st.	24,000
3-story brick, in West 33d-st.	24,000
3-story brown stone, in East 33d-st.	19,500
3-story brick, in West 34th-st.	18,500
3-story brick, in West 35th-st.	14,000
3-story brick, in West 36th-st.	14,000
4-story brown stone, in West 37th-st.	20,000
3-story brown stone, in West 39th-st.	18,000
Frame building, in West 40th-st., full lot	7,000
3-story brown stone, in West 42d-st.	16,500
3-story brick, in West 44th-st.	16,000
3-story brick, in West 45th-st.	15,000
3-story brick, in West 45th-st.	13,000
Brown-stone house, in West 47th-st.	17,500
4-story brown stone, in West 47th-st.	24,000
3-story brown stone, in West 48th-st.	18,500
3-story brick, in East 48th-st.	16,000
3-story brown stone, in East 49th-st.	20,000
3-story brown stone, in West 50th-st.	18,000
3-story brown stone, in East 50th-st.	21,000
3-story brown stone, in East 51st-st.	17,000
3-story brown stone, in West 52d-st.	22,000
3-story brown stone, in East 53d-st.	17,000
4-story brown stone, in East 54th-st.	23,800
3-story brick houses, in 55th-st., each	9,000
3-story brown stone, in 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th sts., from ....$15,000 to	22,000
4-story brown stone, in East 60th-st.	30,000
3-story brick, in Willow-place	20,000
3-story brown stone, in 77th-st.	18,000
3-story brown stone, in 78th-st.	20,000
3-story brown stone, in 79th-st.	22,000
3-story brown stone, in 87th-st.	14,000
3-story brick, in 113th-st.	7,000
3-story brick, in 121st-st.	10,000
3-story brick, in 125th-st.	18,000
3-story Nova Scotia stone, in 132d-st.	15,000
3-story brick, in 115th-st.	6,000
2-story brick, in 114th-st.	7,000
3-story brick, in 117th-st.	15,000
2 brown stone, in Charles-st., good for investment, each	16,000

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 100 4TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.
(Established 1853.)

All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with brown-stone trimmings, and private stable attached, No. 207 2d-av., southwest corner of 13th-st.; lot, 26x110; the house is in perfect order, complete with extra improvements and decorations, &c.; chandeliers, pier mirrors, &c.; 60 per cent. of purchase money can remain. For permits apply to
J. C. BAILEY,
No. 206 5th-st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER OF STUYVEsant-square, a valuable and elegant mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens, now absent from the City; the property having a large area of ground is well calculated for a family of affluence, or for some public building, or a hotel. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 Lexington-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., in complete order, and having all the modern improvements. Can be seen by applying at No. 688. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 125 WEST 20th-st., a three-story brick house, with three-story extension, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; is now ready for occupancy, and can be seen from 10 to 3, without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

A SPLENDID THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house on 58th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold with or without the elegant furniture at a low price. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF brown-stone, brick and frame houses, at prices varying from $5,500 to $65,000; also, lots in the upper portion of the City. MARSHALL & HOFFMAN, architects, No. 162 East 57th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, ON A LONG lease, two new stone-front houses, Nos. 304 and 306 West 55th-st.; possession immediately; call and see. Apply to WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th-st.

$40,000 FOR A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100, on 49th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NOS. 4 AND 6 East 49th-st., near 5th-av.; first-class four-story high stoops, 25x55x100; lots in fee. Apply to
C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY, brown-stone front dwelling houses, Nos. 414 and 422 Henry-st. The location is one of the best in South Brooklyn; lot No. 414 is 20x107.6, and lot No. 422 is at the northwest corner of Summit-st., facing First-place, and 20x87.6; price $12,500 and $12,750, respectively, which is materially below their value. Apply to
W. HOWARD WAIT, 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND Mansard roof brown stone house, No. 135 President-st., Brooklyn; house 22½ feet front and 48 feet deep; all modern conveniences and large billiard room on the fourth floor; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply next door (No. 137) or to C. H. MARVIN, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A new first-class brown-stone house, No. 64 Joralemon-st., five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. ferries; size 20x50; lot 100 feet; three stories, basement, cellar and attic, with French roof; all modern improvements; open every day. Apply to E. H. DAY, builder, No. 215 State-st., near Court.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN—REAL ESTATE agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for rent—

Store and apartments, No. 131 Waverley-place; have just been put in perfect order, painted and papered throughout, $850.

Third floor and attic, No. 127 Waverley-place, $800; store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley-place, possession May 1, $520.

House and rear building, No. 46 Hudson-st., to lease for a term of years, $4,000.

Beautiful country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester County; beautiful brook and perfectly healthy, $650.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 82d and 83d sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 32 East 10th-st., to GEO. JONES.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 83x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKlyn to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26½ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN AND SUBstantial bonded warehouses Nos. 501 and 503 Washington-st., near Spring. These stores are accessible to all the steamship lines, and will be leased to responsible parties on favorable terms. Address or apply to OWNER, No. 263 West 37th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 202 WEST-ST., between Jay and Harrison sts.; a good business location. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

TWO OR THREE FINE LOFTS TO let, (first, second and third,) 25x100, at No. 96 Beekman-st.; possession immediately or 1st of May. Rent low.

TO LET—THE FINE STORE NO. 513 6TH-AV., between 30th and 31st sts.; suitable for any respectable business. Apply to JNO. KAVANAGH, northeast corner 42d-st. and 6th-av.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STABLE TO RENT—NO. 1 EAST 13TH-st.; 9 stalls, and room for 8 or 10 carriages. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 490 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET CHEAP—AT THE Whitlock Exposition, Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.

FACTORIES TO LET—APPLY AT NO. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, No. 925 Broadway.

MONDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 22D-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot known as No. 205, north side, 32 feet 11½ inches west of 7th-av.; lot 16.8x49.4½; rented up to May 1, 1870, at $1,600 per annum, Croton tax and repairs. Permits, terms, maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 925 Broadway.

REMEMBER AUCTION SALE OF 165 acre farm near Princeton; will be sold to highest bidder. Get printed description of JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 99,253.
Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 65,698.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 26,513, 16,886, 31,571, 18,183.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 82,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit on MONDAY, Feb. 21, a choice selection of the latest style
SPRING DRESS GOODS
now opening, and to which additions will be made on the arrival of every steamer.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

OPENING OF
SPRING HOSIERY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 21, their
SPRING IMPORTATION OF HOSIERY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY SILK, COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HOSE.

REAL BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSE, in Cotton and Lisle Thread, Plain and Openworked.

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS, in new shapes.

GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, in Silk, Lisle Thread, Linen, Cotton and Merino.

FANCY HALF HOSE in great variety.

REAL BALBRIGGAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH HALF HOSE.

GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS, in every description.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING,
WHITE GOODS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 21, THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF
4-4 FAMILY LINENS,
SHEETING LINENS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS,
FANCY CHECK AND STRIPED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED MUSLIN, FOR DRESSES AND SKIRTS,
ENGLISH PERCALES AND LONG CLOTHS,
FRENCH DRESS MULLS AND CAMBRICS,
LIGHT AND HEAVY MAKES IN FRENCH NAINSOOKS,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES IN SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open a Carpet Department on MONDAY, Feb. 21.
MOQUETTE.
AXMINSTER.
WILTON.
VELVET.
BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY.
INGRAINS.
MATS, RUGS, &c.
OILCLOTHS.

The above goods are all in the newest designs and colorings, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
PLAIN AND FIGURED REPS.
PLAIN AND FIGURED SATINS.
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
LAWN AND GUIPURE DROP CURTAINS.
WINDOW HOLLANDS.
CRUMB CLOTHS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

AT 312 AND 314 BOWERY

WILL BE OFFERED ON MONDAY, FEB. 21,
WOOL SERGES AT 25 CENTS.
Reduced from 75 cents; other dress goods proportionately low.
PARIS COLORED SILKS, SUPERB SHADES,
$1 50, cost $1 75 in gold.
EXCELLENT WATER-PROOF CLOAKS $4 50.
SILK FINISHED BLACK ALPACA 25 CENTS AND UPWARDS.

Purchasers will save on almost every article by comparing our prices with others.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

NOTICE---REMOVAL.

W. Jackson, Importer and Retailer of Mourning Goods, will remove from No. 551 to No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place, on Monday, the 21st inst., and will open on Tuesday, the 22d, with a beautiful stock of popular goods at popular prices.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY SPRING STRAW GOODS, MACY
MACY SPRING STYLES PARASOLS, MACY
MACY Now open at popular prices. MACY
MACY R. H. MACY, MACY
14th-st. and 6th-av.

R. H. MACY.

MACY. THREAD AND LLAMA LACE MACY.
MACY. SHAWLS, AT ONE-HALF THE MACY.
MACY. COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY.

MACY. WOVEN EDGE COLORED VEL- MACY.
MACY. VET RIBBONS, AT ONE-HALF MACY.
MACY. THE COST OF IMPORTATION. MACY.
MACY. 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV. MACY.

MACY MACY Housekeeping Goods, MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods, MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY
MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings, MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods, MACY
MACY Books and Stationery, MACY
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 21,
BLACK ALPACA SUITS, $10, $12 AND $14 EACH.
WASH POPLIN SUITS, NEW STYLES, $18 AND $20.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES IN CAMBRIC, PIQUE AND CASHMERE, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES, IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIQUE, EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED WALKING COATS AND CLOAKS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 21,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.
PLAIN CENTRES, $40 EACH; FORMERLY $70.
PLAIN CENTRES, $85 EACH; FORMERLY $125.
STRIPED, $60 EACH; FORMERLY $100.
DECCA, $50 EACH; FORMERLY $85.
DECCA, $75 EACH; FORMERLY $125.
SQUARE SHAWLS, DEEP BORDERS, NEW DESIGNS.
$150 EACH; RECENTLY SOLD AT $275.
$250 EACH; FORMERLY $500.
FINER QUALITIES PROPORTIONATELY REDUCED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 21,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SUPERIOR FINE 4-4 IRISH LINENS, IN HALF PIECES,
WELL ADAPTED TO LADIES' WEAR, FROM 30c. PER YARD UPWARDS, EXTREMELY CHEAP.
THEY WILL ALSO
MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL ON MONDAY, FEB. 21,
LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 21,
1,000 PIECES WHITE PIQUES,
At 25 cents per yard, worth 37½ cents.
5,000 PIECES WHITE PIQUES,
(IN NEW DESIGNS,) OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
From 30 cents per yard upward.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NAINSOOK CHECKS,
PERCALES, SATIN DRESS CHECKS,
PIQUE CHECKED NAINSOOKS,
AND OTHER STYLES OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT POPULAR PRICES.
WHITE ORGANDIE DRESS PATTERNS,
At $3, worth $5.
FRENCH SHIRTINGS, TUCKED and RUFFLED,
From 62½ cents, upward.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, AT 25 CENTS.
JUST RECEIVED, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
IN VERY CHOICE DESIGNS.
WILL BE OFFERED AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
NOW OFFER,
REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS at $25. WORTH $35.
CLOTH SACQUES at $14, $18 and $20.
REDUCED FROM $30 and $40.
ALPACA WALKING SUITS at $10, $15 and $20.
LADIES' CALICO WALKING SUITS AND ROBES, $3 50.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2.
LADIES' CHEMISES, 75 cents.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 75 cents.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 85 cents.
Very Fine FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, $3 50.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS, DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
THE BALANCE OF OUR FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK SETS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, FEB. 21,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.
7-4 BLEACHED DAMASK, 60 cents,
REDUCED FROM 75 cents.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK, 65 cents,
REDUCED FROM 80 cents.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK, 80 cents,
REDUCED FROM 95 cents.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK, VERY FINE, $1,
REDUCED FROM $1 25.
5-8 NAPKINS, $1 PER DOZEN.
ONE CASE OF 5-8 NAPKINS, (EXTRA QUALITY,) AT $2 25 AND $2 50 PER DOZEN.
TOWELINGS IN HUCK AND DIAPER, FROM 14½ CENTS PER YARD.
COLORED LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, EN SUITE, IN ALL COLORS.
PIANO COVERS IN NEW DESIGNS, FROM $10 UPWARD.
DOMESTIC GOODS
IN EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND,
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
WE WILL ALSO LARGELY REPLENISH OUR POPULAR STOCK OF CALICOES,
IN ALL THE BEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAKES, FROM 8 cents UPWARD.
ALSO,
PRINTED PERCALES, CHINTZES, BRILLIANTS AND SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster, and other hotels; would rent without board to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room; those desiring first-class accommodations may address with name, T., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PARLOR AND HALL BEDROOM on second floor, with board, between 8th and 40th sts; first-class accommodations desired; references given and required; state location and terms. Address Box No. 2,478 Post Office.

ENGLEWOOD AND ORANGE, N. J.—A gentleman and wife want board from May to October in a private family. References exchanged; terms moderate. Address ANDREWS, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

NO. 113 WEST 23D-ST.—THREE HANDsome rooms, en suite, on first floor, together or separate, with superior board or private table; also, second-story room.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A gentleman, without board. Also an office to let to a dentist from 1st of May. Apply after 3 P. M. at No. 33 East 24th-st.

A SUITE OF PARLORS, ALSO A SECOND floor, neatly furnished, to let to gentlemen, at No. 131 West 29th-st., near 6th av.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WHO WILL GIVE unexceptionable references desires a furnished room, with or without board, in a private family, between 4th and 6th avs. Address MOHAWK, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M., (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—BLACK AND WHITE SETTER and Newfoundland; answers to the name of Nero; leather collar on. A liberal reward will be given on returning him to No. 15 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EIGHTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
EIGHTH HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 1.

Please take Notice—The Curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26,
EMMA WALLER,
AS
BIANCA,
In Rev. H. H. Milman's Tragedy, in five acts, of
FAZIO.

For the better accommodation of the public the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY, FEB. 21.
KELLOGG! KELLOGG! KELLOGG!
LEFRANC! LEFRANC! LEFRANC!
RONCONI! RONCONI! RONCONI!
Positively the LAST TIME of Verdi's opera
RIGOLETTO.
And LAST JOINT APPEARANCE of
KELLOGG, LEFRANC, RONCONI.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23,
Meyerbeer's Masterwork,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Seats for sale at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE THIS (Sunday) EVENING.—"The Future of the Stock Market!"

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open 7½; commence at 8.
MONDAY, Feb. 21, last time—CENTRAL PARK.
TUESDAY, Feb. 22, last time but one—OURS.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, second time—MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, last time—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 25, last time—WILD OATS.
Will be produced in a few days,
LOST AT SEA.
A new comedy by Tom Taylor is also being prepared.

FRENCH THEATRE.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Grand complimentary benefit tendered by the Opera Bouffe Company to STARR & BYRNE, managers of the Opera Bouffe, TUESDAY, Feb. 22.
AN IMMENSE BILL.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, (three acts.)
LA MARSEILLAISE.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (one act.)
Last appearance of Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
Seats at the theatre, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............................Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½,
TUESDAY, FEB. 22,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
The dashing Equestrienne,
Mlle. PAULINE HINDLEY.
The unequaled Four-horse Rider,
ROBERT STICKNEY.
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND HIS INFANT SON ALEXANDER.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c.; to reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE THIS (Sunday) EVENING.—"Calling Thieves by Name!"

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.
GRAND MEMORIAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE LATE MARIANO MANZOCCHI.

On which occasion the following eminent artists have generously volunteered their aid: Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Soprano; Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG, Soprano; Mrs. JENNIE KEMPTON, Contralto; Miss FRIDA DE GEBELE, Contralto; Herr HABELMANN, Tenor; Sig. LOTTI, Tenor; Sig. RONCONI, Baritone; Sig. RANDOLFI, Baritone; Sig. FOSSATI, Basso; Mr. S. B. MILLS, Piano; Mr. J. LEVY, Cornet; Mr. EDW. MOLLENHAUER, Violin Solo; Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ; Dr. BERGE, Organ; Mr. MORA, Organ. Accompanist at Piano..........CHARLES FRADEL. Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK. Miss ADELAIDE MANZOCCHI will also appear.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, $2, (including reserved seats,) can be obtained at the ticket office of the Hall; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway.

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE THIS (Sunday) EVENING.—"Boarding Houses, Photographs, Galleries, Doctors and Dentists, Shooting and Assignation."

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.
Crowded houses. BARNEY AND THE GHOST TOUR OF IRELAND;
OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.

Come and see Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Queenstown, Kilkenny, Lakes of Killarney, the Giant's Causeway, &c. Admission, 35 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents. Adults, 25 cents.

HARTZ'S BIJOU THEATRE.
No. 748 Broadway, between 8th-st. and Astor-place.
Being a perfect model of Robt. Houdin's in Paris.

HARTZ
Grand entertainment of ancient and modern magic. Chickering's piano is used.

HARTZ EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

Any of the tricks performed by M. HARTZ can be purchased at the Magical Repository.

Reserved Seats, $1; secured ten days in advance.

MISS HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN'S Grand Concert, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, assisted by the following celebrated artists: Mme. Maria Salvotti, Signor Randolph, Signor Antoine L. Mora, Mr. Charles Roberts, Sr., elocutionist. Miss Henrietta Markstein is acknowledged to be one of the best pianists in America.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. For sale at Patterson's, No. 48 East 23d-st.; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 111 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE, THIS (Sunday) EVENING.—The Fenian Presidential Candidate, 1872. Full report.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL,
Nos. 721 to 727 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR'S classes are open for beginners until May. The usual soiree THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 21, at 9.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 4 West 4th-st.—Tuesday and Friday evening practice for ladies and gentlemen. Six dances taught in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

MISS C. MERLE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION as resident governess. A pleasant home in a family of culture will be accepted in compensation for instruction in the English branches, French and Latin. References. Address Miss HODGE, 116 West 14th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 308 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ATTENTION.—ALL PERSONS DESIRING to learn the value of new ledgers when sold for old papers for the purpose of escaping punishment for making false income returns, will call before United States Commissioner OSBORN, on Tuesday next, or address B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

MICA.—MICA OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN assorted sizes, constantly on hand and for sale to the trade. Address orders to N. N. PARKER & CO., No. 49 State-st., Rochester, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR...............................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............Manager and Treasurer
NEW-YORK JUBILANT.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
The nightly announcement
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
Universally indorsed by Press and public as the most GORGEOUS, most MAGNIFICENT, most ELABORATE and most WONDERFUL spectacle of ANCIENT OR MODERN TIMES.
43,000
persons have witnessed this EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION during the past two weeks, being the largest audiences ever assembled in any modern theatre or amphitheatre in
AMERICA OR EUROPE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
T. T. T.
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
T. T. T.
SPECTACLE, BALLET, DRAMA.
OPERA, PANTOMIME, BURLESQUE,
DRAMATIC, LYRIC, TERPSICHOREAN.
THE GREAT FRENCH BALLET.
DEVRENA'S
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office; also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to accommodate families living at a distance, who cannot attend the theatre at night, an
EXTRA MATINEE
of the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS
will be given on
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
TUESDAY, FEB. 22, at 2 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager........AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
Comedy of Contemporaneous Society,
"FROU FROU,"
Based upon
THE REIGNING PARISIAN SENSATION,
and
Attended nightly by crowded audiences.

CHARACTERS by Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, Mr. George Clarke, W. Davidge, James Lewis, George Parkes, DeVere, Jordan and Beekman.
A MOST REMARKABLE EMOTIONAL SUCCESS.

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE, THIS (Sunday) EVENING.—Sub-Treasury Bankrupt. Only Twenty Millions Left.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GEO. L. FOX as HAMLET.
GEO. L. FOX as HAMLET.
GEO. L. FOX as HAMLET.
GEO. L. FOX as HAMLET.
GEO. L. FOX as HAMLET.
EXTRA MATINEE ON TUESDAY,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
SECURE YOUR SEATS
TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
(Successor to Barnum's,)
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
EVERY DAY AT 2. LALLA ROOKH.
OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, T. M. WARD.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
FAUST, the great burlesque success.
LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND, and BLONDES.
EDWARD RIGHTON, as MARGUERITE and LEAH.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss FANNY HERRING FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY. THREE FAST WOMEN, OR FAST BOYS AND FAST GIRLS. Miss HERRING IN SIX CHARACTERS. LION AT BAY. FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Miss FANNY HERRING. TUESDAY, (Washington's Birthday,)—GRAND MATINEE. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN lectures on SUNDAY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE THIS (Sunday) EVENING.—"Fenians, Follow Your Leader! Down with the British Legation! Seize the English Consul! Reprisals for *Alabama* Claims! Pay or Fight!"

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime!
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

MME. LANARI'S GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at the Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., when she will be assisted by most eminent artists. General admission, $1. Tickets to be procured at the principal music sellers. Reserved seats, $2. To be procured at Pattison & Co.'s, No. 50 East 23d-st.

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE THIS (Sunday) EVENING.—"Stop the One Hundred Millions Utah War Swindle on Treasury."

PARLOR THEATRICALS.—ELEGANT scenery, with stage and footlights, to let.
L. W. SEAVEY, No. 684 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

CROWN DIAMONDS, FRA DIAVOLO, Masaniello, L'Africaine, Barber of Seville, Barbe Bleue, Belle Hélène, Bohemian Girl, Ballo in Maschera, Crispino e le Comare, Domino Noir, Don Juan, Don Pasquale, Fidelio, Der Freischutz, Faust, (Gounod,) Figaro, Grand Duchess of Gerolstein, Lucrezia Borgia, Martha, Norma, Nozze di Figaro, Rigoletto, Robert le Diable, Sonnambula, La Traviata, Il Trovatore, William Tell, Zampa. The above operas complete for pianoforte, with overtures, &c., 50 cents each. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway. A complete catalogue free.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

SHIPPING.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE, DIRECT to France.—The popular and elegant first-class American steamship OCEAN QUEEN, of 3,000 tons burden, A. G. JONES, commander, will leave Pier No. 43 North River, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 2 P. M. direct for Havre. By taking this route travelers for the Continent avoid the discomforts of crossing the Channel. The accommodations on board are of a superior order. To be followed by the magnificent steamship RISING STAR on March 24.

Rates of passage: First saloon, $90; second, $60, in gold.

Through to Paris, $5 gold additional.

For passage or freight apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, No. 103 Pearl-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 10.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AGAIN OPEN!—Navigation resumed to Albany and Troy. The steamer CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Canal-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 21, at 6 o'clock P. M. for the above places, connecting with Railroads for the North and West. Freight and Passengers taken at low rates. Freight received daily. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of VANDERHOOF & TINSON has been, by mutual consent, dissolved this day, 17th of February, 1870. Each party will continue business on his own account.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A warrant was issued in the United States Commissioner's office, on Friday, against Captain E. B. PEABODY, charged with treating SAMUEL WITHEY and WILLIAM JOY, of the ship *Neptune*, in a cruel manner during a recent voyage of the vessel from Liverpool to this port. Yesterday, the accused, on learning that criminal action had been taken against him, voluntarily appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS and gave bail. His examination will take place next week.

Commissioner WHITE sat yesterday for the purpose of hearing further evidence in the case of SAMUEL FENN, charged with having bribed Policeman CRAWFORD not to appear as a Government witness in the alleged Diamond counterfeiting case. CRAWFORD was placed on the stand, but Mr. SPENCER, defendant's counsel, declined to cross examine him in regard to the alleged bribery. The charge was instantly dismissed.

The frauds alleged to have been committed by E. B. FARRINGTON whilst acting as Assessor in the Thirty-second District, were again under investigation in the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday. Testimony in regard to the returns was given by W. H. HARVEY, THOMAS CUMMINGS and E. W. GOUGE. Neither of the witnesses was able to swear positively that the signatures on the returns were made by the defendant. The case was subsequently adjourned until the 23d inst.

Dr. COLTON lectured last evening at the Cooper Institute, before a very large audience, on the subject of "Laughing Gas." He briefly described its nature and composition, showing that it was perfectly harmless, and spoke of the valuable assistance it rendered dentists in the extraction of teeth, illustrating its power by experiments on himself and others. The lecture was highly interesting, and the latter portion convulsed the audience with laughter.

The steamship *Tybee*, which arrived at this port yesterday from San Domingo, brought the following passengers: Captain SMITH, late of the bark *Carrie Hill*, which, on the way from Cardiff to Mobile, was wrecked at Saona Island; one of the crew (COOK) and a Mr. DE WOLF, who was a passenger on the same vessel; S. C. GARCIA, Esq., Consul-General of Uruguay, and Captain LAWRENCE, of the steamship *Eagle*.

The bark *Montreal*, recently arrived here from Liverpool, is the first vessel that has brought a cargo of merchandise to connect with the steamship lines now running between San Domingo and this port. The practice hitherto has been for vessels from England to take their cargoes to St. Thomas in transit.

A merchant named H. E. MERRICK, doing business in Broad-street, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a warrant issued against him by Commissioner NEWTON, in which he was charged with having unlawfully sold a mortgage belonging to the United States. He gave bail to appear for examination.

A colored man named THOMAS CHARLES was sent to the Penitentiary for six months by Justice DOWLING in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, for having made an attack on LUTHER THOMPSON, proprietor of a boarding house in Catharine-street, with a slung shot.

The following sudden deaths were reported to the Coroners yesterday: EDWARD CASSERLY, who fell dead while at work on the new Boulevard, near Seventieth-street; MARY LEAHEY, No. 769 Ninth-avenue; MARY MILLER, No. 6 Wall-street. The dead body of an infant was picked up in the Thirteenth Ward.

THOS. E. DILLON, dealer in nautical instruments and chronometers, dropped dead in his store, No 74 Wall-street, from disease of the heart and kidneys. The deceased was 50 years of age and well known in the mercantile community.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of PHILIP CARY, who died from injuries sustained on the 16th inst. at the Hudson River Railroad depot by being crushed between two cars which he was coupling at the time. The jury failed to find matter for any censure, so rendered a verdict of accidental death.

HENRY SMITH, a colored compositor, was arraigned before Alderman COMAN yesterday at the Tombs, on a charge of stealing a lady's dress, a silver watch and $10 in money from the trunk of FREDERICK BURNEL, at No. 35 Greene-street. The prisoner was fully committed.

THOMAS SWEENEY made a felonious entrance into the front cellar of the warehouse No. 469 Washington-street, occupied by THOMAS D. BRYCE, and appropriated two bags of cotton. He was discovered by the Fifth Ward Police and arrested. Alderman COMAN held the prisoner for trial.

JULIUS G. SOLINGER was arrested yesterday on a charge of committing a burglary on the premises of LOUIS HAAS, at No. 232 Church-street, on the 31st of December last, when fourteen pieces of silk velvet, valued at $270, were carried off. The stolen property was found in the auction rooms of WILMERDING & CO., at No. 112 Duane-street, and the owner, hearing that SOLINGER had brought the goods there for sale, claimed them as his. The prisoner gave his residence as No. 42 Franklin-street. When arraigned before Alderman COMAN, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

LEON LEVI, a young German, was arrested by Detectives VAUGHAN and CLAPP, of the Central Office, on a charge of shoplifting. The accused entered the fancy costume depot of Mr. DESSART, at No. 276 Bowery, and endeavored to make a sale of some satin goods. After he disappeared the proprietor missed a piece of satin valued at $45, and as LEVI was the only person beside himself who had access to the property, Alderman COMAN held him for trial. In possession of LEVI was found three pieces of satin and five cards of small fancy knives, for which owners are wanted.

JOHN LEE called at the store of KIDD, VOEGE & CO, dealers in whisky, at No. 83 Murray-street, yesterday, and attempted to obtain a quantity of liquors from the firm by means of a false address. The fraud was soon discovered, and LEE was arrested. Alderman COMAN held him for trial.

A new lecture, entitled "What I Saw in Syria," will be delivered by Mr. JOHN BANVARD, illustrated with pencil, paint and poetry, and original anecdotes on the oddities of the Orient, with a glance at Edom and Egypt, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, next Thursday evening, for the benefit of the "Sisters of the Stranger."

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fifth floor of No. 59 Duane-street, occupied, together with the fourth floor, by MCFALL & LEMON, dry goods packers and folders, whose loss is $3,000. The first floor was used by HUNTER & POSTLY, dealers in papers and twine, whose loss is $500 by water, and the remainder of the building was unoccupied. It is owned by A. T. STEWART, and will require $500 for repairs. All the losses are covered by insurance.

IRA SADLER, of Sullivan County, N. Y., fell off a Hudson River Railroad train last night and was severely injured. He was removed to Mount Sinai Hospital.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday, Patrolmen JAMES MCGIVNEY, of the Fifth Precinct, and PETER P. GROSJEAN, of the Forty-third Sub-Precinct, were dismissed from the Department.

At 11:15 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the third floor of No. 82 Warren-street, and occasioned the following losses: BLUM, SIEGEL & BROTHER, first floor, brandies and wines, $500; A. REINSTEIN, second floor, clothing, $1,000; S. HENDERSON, third floor, cloth hats, $1,000; S. NEWMAN, fourth and fifth floors, boots and shoes, $800. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000. All the losses are understood to be covered by insurance.

The following sudden deaths were reported last night: Mrs. BOWEN, No. 73 Willett-street; JOHN WALKER, No. 123 West Twenty-fifth-street; CATHARINE BARRETT, aged 60, No. 73 Cherry-street.

At noon yesterday a fire was discovered in the basement of the Laight-street Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick streets, but was extinguished before the damage had exceeded $200.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, PETER JORDAN, who resides in Forsyth-street, was charged with a felonious assault upon his wife, MARGARET JORDAN, on the previous evening. It appeared that the prisoner and his wife had an altercation, when the former drew a pistol, and presenting it at the head of the complainant, would have fired, had not Officer MULVEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, put in an appearance and taken him to the station. Evidence, however, having been given that the prisoner was of unsound mind, the Judge discharged him.

HUGH MCCARRA and JAMES MCCARRON were brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with breaking into the premises of GEO. STEIN, No. 353 East Nineteenth-street, and stealing property to the amount of $30. The prisoners effected an entrance into the premises by means of cutting the roof with some sharp instrument, and were making away with their booty when they were discovered and arrested. They were held to answer.

Two unknown men entered the fancy store of N. F. POHLMAN, at No. 797 First-avenue, last night, and asked to see some shirts. While Mr. POHLMAN was measuring one of the men the other took a club from his sleeve and fractured the storekeeper's skull. The motive for the outrage is unknown.

At 12:15 this morning an altercation occurred at the corner of First-avenue and Sixteenth-street among a gang of street rowdies, when HUGH and PATRICK MCEVOY, of No. 415 West Fiftieth-street, were severely wounded with knives by PHILIP COLWELL, of No. 402 East Sixteenth-street, and others. HUGH MCEVOY was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and COLWELL was arrested.

Late last night a fire broke out in the building in One Hundred and Thirty-Third-street and Fourth-avenue, which had been unoccupied until last week. The edifice was entirely destroyed, causing a loss of $10,000; name of owner unknown at present, as is also the origin of the flames. The building was built six years ago for a distillery, and after being empty for two years, repairs were commenced a few days ago.

BROOKLYN.

The case of CHAMBERS, the murderer of Mr. VOORHEES, came up before Judge TROY and the Grand Jury yesterday morning. An indictment was returned for murder in the first degree and the case was set down for trial before Justice GILBERT, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the first week in March.

Burglars are doing their work in Williamsburg apparently without much hindrance. Yesterday morning the shoe factory of JAMES CURTIS, No. 125 Eighth-street, was entered and robbed of shoe uppers of the value of $300. Mr. CHICHESTER, of No. 20 South Eighth-street, has missed from his possession four $1,000 bonds and two $500 bonds, of the State of North Carolina, valued at $1,300, but cannot account for their having been taken from the bureau drawer, where they had been placed, without anything else being disturbed.

The Board of Assessors held a special meeting yesterday morning. In default of any opposition the following items of work were ordered to be proceeded with: Grading and paving Jackson-street, between Lorimer and Ewen streets; crosswalks on Fleet-street, west side of Prince-street; flagging Baltic-street, both sides, between Fifth and Flatbush avenues; flagging Bedford-street, both sides, between Raymond and Division streets; flagging Bolivar-street, both sides, between Navy and Canton streets; flagging Classon-avenue, west side, between De Kalb and Lafayette avenues; flagging De Kalb-avenue, both sides, between Nostrand and Marcy avenues; flagging Graham-street, west side, between Lafayette and De Kalb avenues; flagging Grand-avenue, both sides, between Willoughby and Myrtle avenues; flagging Hoyt-street, east side, between Degraw and Third streets; flagging Jefferson-street, both sides, between Broadway and Evergreen-avenue; flagging Johnson-street, both sides, between Navy and Raymond streets; flagging Kosciusko-street, both sides, between Bedford and Nostrand avenues; flagging Sackett-street, north side, between Bond and Hoyt streets; flagging Tompkins-place, east side, between Myrtle and Fulton avenues; flagging Union-avenue, west side, between Kent and Java streets; flagging Walton-street, both sides, between Marcy-avenue and Broadway.

Dr. A. W. SHEPARD has made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. MARY CASSIDY, who, it has been widely stated, died from the effects of chloroform, under suspicious circumstances, and has thereby revealed the fact that the chief cause of death was serious organic disease of the heart, which was in an advanced stage of fatty degeneration. Coroner JONES will hold an inquest on Monday.

Two burglars were discovered yesterday morning in the act of breaking into a liquor saloon on India Wharf. They managed to escape from the officer, but left their implements in his possession. Some more successful operators removed a quantity of lead pipe from the unoccupied house, No. 45 Willoughby-street.

The Jewish Synagogue Beth Elohim, which has hitherto retained the orthodox Ritual, gave, yesterday morning, the first of the reform services recommended by the late Conference.

JOHN ENGLIS & SON will launch the new steamship *City of Merida* from their yard, at Greenpoint, on Wednesday afternoon. The vessel was built for F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, for their Havana and Mexican line. She is 260 feet in length, breadth of beam 37 feet, and depth of hold 26 feet 6 inches.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at the foot of Van Brunt-street, yesterday morning.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Police discovered two burglars endeavoring to enter the liquor store of FREDERICK DIPPERMAN, on India Wharf, Atlantic Dock. The attempt to capture the depredators being futile for want of help, they escaped.

The house No. 45 Willoughby-street, at present unoccupied, was entered yesterday morning by thieves who cut out all the lead pipe and carried it away. There are numerous houses poorly watched, awaiting the same fate, and seeming to invite it.

Rev. THEODORE CUYLER, D. D., will preach in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church this evening on "Death in the Dram Shop."

The reception of the Thirteenth Regiment will take place at the Academy of Music tomorrow evening.

The Supreme Court General Term have rendered a decision denying the motion for a new trial in the case of OWEN HAND, now in jail under sentence of death for the murder of JAMES O'DONNELL in the South Brooklyn gashouse in August last. Unless an appeal is taken against that decision, the sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer will be carried into effect.

ALBERT BIGARTON, a baker, suspected of being implicated with SHANNON, CURTIS and ANDERSON in the robbery of dry goods which the Police found in a stable in Gowanus, was arrested yesterday and held to await examination.

The Police made 330 arrests last week.

LONG ISLAND.

The West Hampton Lodge of I. O. of G. T. have installed the following officers for the ensuing term: D. Rogers, W. C. T.; Chas. Raynor, W. S.; Geo. Raynor, W. F. S.; Miss S. Culver, W. P.; C. R. Raynor, W. M.; Geo. Conkling, W. J G.; D. Kelchans, W. O. G.; M. Raynor, W. C.; H. Bishop, W. A. S.; Mrs. A. Bishop, W. D. M.; Miss A. C. Ayers, W. R. S.; Mrs. H. Wines, W. L. S.; H. Raynor, B. W. C. B.

The adjourned trial of Mr. W. H. NIMMO took place yesterday at the Court House, Flushing, before Justices PARSELLS and MCKENNA. The examination was finished, and also the summing up of counsel, but the decision was reserved. It seems from the testimony that THOMAS LAWRENCE acted as one of the inspectors of the election in question, and Mr. LINCOLN and the prisoner acted as canvassers. All the witnesses agree that the tally was correctly made, and Mr. LAWRENCE, the inspector, and a Mr. PHILLIPS counted the columns against Mr. FOGARTY'S and Mr. PARSONS' names, both agreeing that the first-named gentleman had the largest number. The tally list was given to Mr. NIMMO, who, as Village Clerk, was the proper custodian of it. On the next evening Mr. NIMMO, while adding the columns, discovered that the result was incorrect, that a mistake of ten in favor of FOGARTY had been made. This would reverse the supposed result of the election, and Mr. PARSONS instead of FOGARTY would be elected Trustee. HENRY F. LINCOLN testified that Mr. LAWRENCE had said to him that he saw that a mistake had been made, but as the result had been made known, to correct the error would damage his interest in the coming election.

The religious revivals at Sag Harbor, Yaphank and Patchogue are still in progress, and a large number of conversions reported daily. On last Sunday fourteen persons were baptized and fifty-five taken in membership at the Presbyterian Church in Sag Harbor. Over 100 conversions are reported at Patchogue.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. OSCAR RITTER, the pastor of Zion Church, of Flushing, was arrested on complaint of Miss HELEN SEAMAN, a blooming colored damsel of about twenty Summers, who alleges that the reverend gentleman made an indecent assault upon her person, with intent to commit a rape.

To-morrow evening a taxpayers' meeting is to be held at Flushing, for which the following is the purpose according to the call: "To devise means to stem the flood, present and prospective, under which our rights, already imperiled, are likely to disappear, and the remnants of our property to vanish. It is called, in two words, to devise effective means to secure indemnity for the past and guarantees for the future."

The Glen Cove *Gazette* threatens to secede if the Court House of Queens County is located in any of the eastern towns, and insists that a geographical centre should again be tried. In the meantime Mineola, an embryo village, is its choice. In this village is located three gin mills, a store and a half dozen houses. It is reported that a map of the village is about to be contracted for.

On Monday last, the smack *George Rogers*, of Greenport, while halibut fishing on St. George's Bank, lost a boat containing two men, named DENNIS CONNIS and WILLIAM RAND. The men may have been picked up by some passing vessel and may yet be heard from. CONNIS is a native of Greenport and has a family, and RAND lives in Connecticut.

The officers of the General Lodge I. O. of O. F. of the State of New-York, will make an official visit to Pacific Lodge No. 85, of Flushing, on Monday evening, the 21st inst. The Grand Officers will be accompanied by a number of prominent members of the Order, and Astoria Lodge will also assist in the reception.

On Wednesday morning, Dr. CHARLES JEWETT, under the direction of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of Temperance of the State, delivered a lecture at the Congregationalist Church, Patchogue, on "Temperance." At the termination of the lecture, the choir of the Church entertained the audience with a number of popular melodies, among them a song entitled "Don't Marry a Man if he Drinks."

A convention of the Divisions of Sons of Temperance for Suffolk County, met at Patchogue on Tuesday, the 15th inst., D. D. G. W. Patriarch SPENCER, of New-York, President. STEPHEN MERRITT, G. W. P. of the Eastern Divisions of New-York State, was present, and delivered an address. Twenty-three Divisions were represented by seventy-five delegates. The Convention was a very successful one. Many important resolutions were discussed and adopted, and a general interchange of views was had.

The name of the village of Clay Pits has been changed to Fairview. An effort is being made to establish a Post Office.

On Thursday the German Cabinet Makers' Coöperative Lot Association to the number of about 100, accompanied by a band of music, visited Astoria, and performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the first building on the sight of their recent purchase. Much good feeling prevailed, and the object of their visit was accomplished under most favorable auspices.

A number of rowdies attempted to get up a fight, but were speedily quieted, not, however, until one of their number was nearly killed by a [illegible] which some person engaged in the scuffle threw at his head, cutting it in a shocking manner. Fears are entertained for his recovery.

Captain WICKHAM S. HAVENS, of Sag Harbor, has been recently reappointed Collector of that port.

The bail for THOMAS BRENNAN, one of the Queens County ruffians who lately robbed Mr. JEFFREYS, on the bridge near Flushing has been fixed at $5,000. It is understood that his friends will come forward with the amount and release him from the County Jail.

On Monday the 28th inst., the Queens County Civil Court and Court of Sessions will convene at the Court House, North Hempstead. Hon. JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, County Judge, assisted by Justices RUSHMORE and FRANKLIN, will preside.

A telegraph is to be built from Huntington to connect with the line of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Miss CHARLOTTE KELSEY, of Hyde Park, who is the owner of 600 acres of land near that place, has donated to the Long Island Railroad Company a site for a new depot adjoining Mr. STEWART'S recent purchase. It is reported that the Railroad Company will build a depot at this place.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WILLIAM BERWICK, a resident of Yonkers, about 40 years old, was committed to the County Jail on Friday evening on a charge of incest, preferred against him by his wife, the accused having, it is alleged, debauched his own daughter in 1868, when only 9 years old, and continued his incestuous intercourse since that time. Through fear of her father, the girl never told her mother of what had occurred; but on Friday Mrs. BERWICK caught her husband in an attempt to repeat the offence while he was in a state of intoxication, and caused his arrest.

Coroner BATHGATE, of Melrose, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mrs. HALL, who came to her death by injuries received by being pushed under the platform at the Melrose Station of the Harlem Railroad by a locomotive of a downward-bound train. The deceased was aged and infirm, and was attempting to get upon the platform in order to go on board the train, but failed. It was thought at the time that she was not much hurt, but it was subsequently discovered that three of her ribs were broken and that she had received internal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A violent storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, raged in the vicinity of Cornwall all Friday night and all day yesterday. A strong southwest wind prevailed, and quite a flood was experienced.

NEW-JERSEY.

The hatters of Orange have organized a strike, not for higher wages, but for the purpose of breaking up an association of their employers, whose rules they regard as oppressive and unjust. One of these regulations, of which they complain most, binds each manufacturer to refuse to employ any man who has been discharged from another shop in the city. It is stated that one thousand men and women are out of employment, at a daily loss to themselves of $4,000.

Miss MIDY MORGAN will lecture in Lyceum Hall, Hoboken, on next Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Franklin Lyceum Free Library. Her subject will be "Italy," one on which she is every way competent to speak, having at one time held the office of "Equerry and Lord High Chamberlain" to VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Italy.

The annual session of the Newark Methodist Conference, which embraces nearly one-half of New-Jersey, Staten Island, and portions of New-York and Pennsylvania, will commence in Jersey City on the 23d of March. The New-Jersey Methodist Conference will hold its session about the same time at Long Branch, and it is reported will meet its sister Union in Jersey City, looking to a consolidation of both bodies, which divided in 1857. Five hundred clergymen are expected to participate in the reunion, and very important deliberations are anticipated.

An old and respected citizen of Jersey City, DAVID BEDFORD, died yesterday morning. He was at one time Recorder of the city, and up to the time of his decease was a Justice of the Peace of the Fourth Ward.

A bogus Prussian Count has lately turned up in Elizabeth, and, after winning the affections of a wealthy young lady, and getting possession of her person and property, has left for parts unknown, taking the property, but leaving behind the afflicted bride.

The will of the late JOHN H. STEPHEN was admitted to probate in Newark yesterday afternoon. The will disposes of property to the amount of $1,000,000. It bequeaths $500 to the Newark Orphan Asylum and $500 to All Saints' Memorial Church.

A deck hand of one of the Jersey City ferries, named CHARLES MCCARTHY, has been presented by the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York with a silver medal and $15, as a reward for his heroism in rescuing a little girl named LOUISA DOUGLAS HAMMERMAN, who fell overboard.

The Erie Railway Company have reinstated some of the strikers.

REMOVING THE CONCRETE.

The New York Poultice and the Paris Asphalt—The Difference between the Pavement and the Paste—How to Get the Genuine Concrete.

The threatening indictment which has been for some time impending over the Fifth-avenue nuisance has had a wonderful effect. Already the vile paste which has so long disfigured that splendid thoroughfare, and transformed it into one of the most disgusting and intolerable sloughs in the City, has been scraped from the honest pavement below, from Washington-square to Thirty-third-street, with the exception of the two blocks between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, which have been left to the last for the particular delectation of the guests at Delmonico's, and the frequenters of the fashionable club houses in that neighborhood. Two gangs of men have been at work during the greater part of the past week, one numbering about one hundred men, who with pickax and shovel tear up and cart away the filthy stuff, and the other of about twenty-five men, who scrape off the adhering paste from the stones. Loads of this precious compound are dumped at the foot of Twenty-third and Fourteenth streets, to be taken away with the other offal of the City. Its putting down and taking up has cost the people at least $10 the square yard. We might have had the avenue covered with silk velvet at less expense, and it would have answered all the purposes of a pavement just as well, and given nobody the consumption. The street is left in a much worse condition than before, many inequalities having been made in fitting the Corporation plaster to the crosswalks and sewer entrances.

Some persons have been under the delusion that this abominable stuff which has been plastered over the stone pavement of Fifth-Avenue, is identical with the asphalt which has been used with so much success on the streets of Paris. This is entirely a mistake, the fact being that the two substances bear no resemblance to each other, either in their ingredients or in the methods by which they are prepared for paving purposes.

The asphalt pavement used in Paris is formed of a bituminous limestone rock quarried in the Jura Mountains, which when crushed and exposed to a certain degree of heat disintegrates and forms a fine powder. This powder is again heated and spread on the street surface. Being compacted by hot rollers and allowed to cool it reintegrates, forming a surface of limestone rock in its original state. It is therefore a natural product of the quarry and not an artificial compound. The bituminous sidewalks of Paris are made of a compound of gravel and coal tar, somewhat similar to that used in the experiments here, but they are not intended for the wear and tear of heavy travel.

The reintegrating quality of the asphaltic rock of France, which gives it its great value as a paving material, depends upon the natural bitumen in its composition, and varies with the proportion in which this substance is present. That does not make the hardest roads, however, which is richest in bitumen, but that in which the grains of native limestone are coated with the minimum of the cementing material.

Bituminous limestone is found in various localities in the United States, but experiment has not shown that it possesses the requisite qualities of readily disintegrating and of reforming with its original compactness when spread over the surface to be paved. The discovery of asphaltic rock with this peculiarity is greatly to be desired. The geological position of these deposits in France is in the upper Jurassic formation, next to the lower cretaceous, with a green sand stone immediately above. These contiguous formations are not found at all on our Atlantic coast, but the Jurassic rocks have been identified in the Black Hills of Dakota, the Laramie Mountains, in the flanks of the Rocky Mountain range, and at the headwaters of the Missouri. The lower cretaceous formation is also found in Dakotah, Kansas and the Rocky Mountain region. It may be, therefore, that the true asphaltic rock is yet to be discovered in the Western States or Territory. [illegible] Paris. According to the [illegible] M. Charrier, Directeur de la Compagnie Générale des Asphaltes, of Paris, the cost of laying this pavement in New-York would be $4 in currency per square yard, exclusive of the preparation of the foundation. Any foundation which is firm and well drained will answer this purpose, a common macadamized road having been used with perfect success. The asphalt could be reduced to powder in France and brought to this country in barrels, and then the only processes necessary would be to give it the proper degree of heat and roll it upon the surface to be covered. The problem of concrete pavement in this or any other American city is to be solved, if at all, in the way here indicated, and not by the infliction upon the community of such outrageous experiments as have been carried on here with such a high hand for the past six or eight months.

DEATH BY ABORTION.

A Case in Brooklyn—The Professional Perpetrator Unknown—Coroner's Inquest.

Of the many cases of death which result from abortions in the City of Brooklyn, as well as elsewhere, very few ever come to the public notice. One, however, differing very little from most cases of the same kind has come to the surface through the Coroner's office. The person in this case was MARY DONIGAN, a young unmarried woman, 22 years of age, a native of Haverstraw, who died at the house of Mrs. BRIDGET DILLON, No. 164 Nassau-street, on the 6th inst. This last fact indicates how carefully the case has been withheld from the public by the Coroner, probably in the hope of being able to lay hands on the abortionist. The facts in the case are best set forth in the testimony of the witnesses who appeared before the Coroner:

BRIDGET DILLON testified as follows: Became acquainted with the deceased eighteen years ago at Haverstraw; she came to my house three weeks ago last Monday afternoon; she looked sickly but did not complain; the following Friday she complained of being sick from diarrhœa; gave her a little brandy about eleven o'clock that night, and a few minutes afterwards found her vomiting; she said that the brandy had made her sick; did not see her again till twelve o'clock the next day, when she was in bed, and said she would be up in a minute; she looked very bad and said she had been up several times during the night, but felt better; offered to empty the slop pail, but she said, "No, I've had a baby and it is in there; my mother sent me down to MARGARET FARRELL'S, but she wouldn't keep me, so I thought I would come to you." I looked at the baby in the pail, and went away and left it there; she said that she had taken a bottle of medicine which brought on her sickness; that she got the medicine from a doctor and paid $5 for it; that she had thrown the bottle in the water closet; she would not tell who the doctor was; she said she had taken the medicine about two or three weeks before, and had not felt life in the child since that time; she declined to tell who was the father of the child; an old lady, who I thought was MARGARET FARRELL, came in and we attended to MARY; asked what we could do with the child, and the old lady said if we had a little box we could easily bury it; had no box, and went away, leaving the old lady in the room; when I came back she was gone, and the child also; have not seen her since; MARY said she (the old woman) had taken away the child and burned it; the child was a pretty large one, and MARY told me she had been pregnant about eight months; on Monday following she was up and dressed, and came down stairs against my will; she returned to her room at nine o'clock, with my help, and was quite sick during the night, complaining of pain in her stomach and bowels; on Wednesday I gave her a dose of castor oil; she was quite exhausted; went to Mr. WILLIAMS, a druggist; told him her condition and that she was vomiting; he gave me some powders; gave her one every hour; she complained that they made her worse and blistered her mouth; Mr. WILLIAMS had told me to let him know if she got any worse before he closed his store; sent one of my girls to tell him that she would take no more because they made her worse; he sent nothing else, and said he did not go out to see anybody; she seemed to be very bad all night, and declined to see either a doctor or a priest; sent my daughter for a priest in the morning; he came, and sent for Dr. REGAN, who came, and said she was dangerously sick; she died on Sunday morning.

MARGARET FARRELL testified as follows: I live at No. 34 Prince-street, Brooklyn; the deceased came to my house three weeks ago last Wednesday; she said she was married; had no room for her at my house; know nothing of the circumstances that caused her death; do not know who took the child away.

MATTHEW F. REGAN, M. D., testified as follows: I am a regular practicing physician and surgeon; reside at No. 203 Bridge-street, Brooklyn; was called to attend a woman at the house of Mrs. MARGARET DILLON on the 4th inst.; found the woman lying in a bed in the garret room, suffering from inflammation of the womb and the covering of the bowels; she said she was a married woman and the troubles had been produced by her falling down stairs; that she had had a miscarriage on the previous Friday; prescribed for her and called again on Saturday when she acknowledged that she was not married; she said she had not seen a doctor; she positively denied that any operation had been performed upon her; told her that she was in a dangerous condition, and that I had seen women die who were not so low as she was; she said a man named BIRDIE or MCBIRDIE, who worked in the brick yards at Haverstraw, was the father of the child; that he is now in New-Jersey; called on Sunday noon and found her dead; my student, JAMES RORKE, accompanied me and heard the whole conversation.

A. W. SHEPARD, M. D., testified as follows: I am a regular practicing physician and surgeon; reside at No. 126 Willoughby-street; in connection with Drs. MOORE and KORFF, I performed a *post mortem* examination upon the body of MARY DONIGAN, deceased; found the entire surface of the visceral and abdominal peritoneum in a hyperaemic condition; the womb was flattened and enlarged; no signs of laceration could be detected; the interior of the womb exhibited symptoms of violent inflammation having existed prior to death; the interior surface of its neck was gangrenous; in my opinion the immediate cause of death was metro peritonitis.

The jury rendered the following verdict: That the deceased came to her death from *metro peritonitis*, superinduced by an abortion produced by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

Episcopal Churches in Morrisania.

The Episcopalians have now four houses of worship in the township of Morrisania, viz., St. Ann's, at Wilton, (or old Morrisania,) St. Paul's, on Fordham-avenue, near Eighth-street, St. Mary's, in Mott Haven, and Trinity, in George-street, Eltona, all apparently in a prosperous condition. About two years ago a number of the members of St. Paul's Church withdrew, and, with the consent of Bishop POTTER, organized Trinity parish, and for a short time Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT, of New-York, supplied the pulpit. On May 1, 1868, Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLIN, who had accepted a call from the parish, assumed the duties of rector, and since that time the congregation had steadily increased in numbers and means and purchased six city lots of ground on George-street, near Broadway, or Boston road, as a site for a new house of worship for their accommodation. Within the last six months, substantial stone walls three feet thick have been built, as the future basement story of a handsome edifice of the Elizabethan style of architecture. In order to meet the pressing wants of the congregation, these walls have been covered with a roof of appropriate design, and the interior, fitted up with seats, altar, &c., presents a very neat appearance. The roof is so arranged that the walls of the church edifice can be erected to their intended height, without any impediment to the work or interruption to public worship. The church, as thus temporarily fitted up, was opened on Sunday last for public worship, but there can be no consecration of the building until it can be declared free from incumbrances, according to the law of the Episcopalians. The church is finely situated on high ground, commanding a view of Long Island Sound. It will accommodate from 800 to 1,000 persons with sittings. It is well attended, and although the congregation is by no means a wealthy one, a very liberal spirit has been displayed, and about 200 scholars attend the Sabbath School connected with the church. The edifice as now finished, and the ground, have cost about $12,000. When completed according to the original plans, the cost will probably exceed $40,000.

The Funeral of Colonel Geo. E. Farmer.

The funeral of Colonel GEORGE E. FARMER, late of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, took place yesterday morning at the residence of his uncle, GEORGE T. JACKSON, Esq., No. 138 East Twenty-sixth-street. There was a large attendance of the relatives and friends of the deceased, and the services, conducted by Rev. Dr. ALLAN, of the M. E. Church, were very solemn and impressive. Rev. Drs. DE WITT, TYNG and CHAMBERS also took part in the exercises, and among the persons present were Generals PLEASONTON, COCHRANE and TREMAINE, and Colonels THOMPSON, GRAHAM and TRUMBULL. The remains were accompanied to Greenwood Cemetery by Post Phil. Kearney, No. 8, G. A. R., and the Atlantic Lodge of Masons, as well as by the large circle of friends and relatives of the deceased. The casket was of rosewood, and bore the inscription: "GEORGE E. FARMER, died Feb. 16, 1870, aged 30 years." The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: Colonel HERMANE, Major EDWARDS, Major PARKER, and Captains CROCKER, WHEELER and AIKEN.

The Moral Deliverance of Mankind—A Lecture by Mrs. M. F. Wendt.

Mrs. MATHILDA F. WENDT, editor of the *Neue Zeit*, the German woman's rights paper of this City, delivered an elaborate and interesting lecture on the "Moral Deliverance of Mankind," before the German Reading Club, at No. 200 Third-avenue, last night. She argued that the moral deliverance of mankind would be achieved by woman's rights—that is, her political and social equality with man. She said that no theoretical arguments could be brought to bear against woman's rights, and that the arguments brought forward to show that woman's suffrage was impracticable were unsound. She enumerated the several arguments, and endeavored to refute them in a very able manner. She claimed that every woman ought to be entitled and enabled to support herself by her own work, so that she may not be compelled to marry for the purpose of being supported by her husband. The advocates of entire equal rights for woman in the family, the State and in society, were aiming at the moral perfection and bodily improvement of the human race. By woman's rights intellectual progress would be secured. The struggle for these rights was a holy and sublime one. The lecturer concluded with the hope that by the progress of civilization woman's rights, or the complete liberty of all mankind, would become established.

German in Schools—Action of the German-American School Association.

The General Committee of the German-American School Association of this City held their regular monthly meeting at Liederkranz Hall, Nos. 31 to 35 East Fourth-street, last evening, Mr. FRANCIS V. BURING presiding. On recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Correspondence of the Executive Committee, it was resolved to notify the Presidents of the several German-American ward school clubs of the passage of the following by-law by the Board of Education: "To authorize the Trustees of any ward, whenever a sufficient number of parents or guardians shall desire it, to introduce the study of the German language, as a part of each grade of the regular course of studies of the grammar schools and of the supplementary course," and to appeal to them to have in their respective wards petitions circulated and signed, asking the Boards of School Trustees for introduction of the German language as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools. The meeting then adjourned.

Brooklyn Internal Revenue Returns—Receipts of Railroads, Theatres, Insurance Companies, &c.

The following is a statement of the internal revenue returns made by the various companies in the City of Brooklyn for the past month, ending the 13th inst.:

RAILROADS.	
Broadway Railroad Company	$9,179 00
Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company	5,759 00
South Side Railroad Company	12,262 00
Atlantic and Flatbush-avenue Company	16,787 00
Brooklyn City Railroad Company	68,953 00
Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad	12,776 87
Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin Railroad	1,419 16
Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad	10,970 80
Sackett, Hoyt and Bergen-street Railroad	1,250 00
Bushwick-avenue Railroad Company	4,804 00
Grand-street Ferry and M. V. R. R. Company	2,544 00
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad	610 78
Coney Island and Brooklyn	9,190 80
FERRY COMPANIES.	
Union Ferry Company	$73,883 60
Greenpoint Ferry Company	10,972 90
Houston-street Ferry Company	10,423 00
Bay Ridge Ferry Company	368 70
PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.	
Park Theatre, receipts	$12,439
Arion Society, receipts	1,936
Kelly & Leon, receipts	902
Tayleure, C. W., receipts	1,106
Hooley's Minstrels, receipts	8,464
GAS COMPANIES.	
Brooklyn Gaslight Co., feet of gas consumed	35,964,100
Citizens' Gaslight Co., feet of gas consumed	15,372,600
Williamsburg Gaslight Co., feet of gas consumed	11,376,990
Flatbush Gas Co., feet of gas consumed	506,683
Union Gaslight Co., feet of gas consumed	279,900
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, premiums	$12,086
Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, premiums	5,294
Firemen's Trust Company, premiums	5,125
Long Island Insurance Company, premiums	5,065
Mechanics' Insurance Company, premiums	6,367
Montauk Insurance Company, premiums	4,933
Nassau Insurance Company, premiums	4,090
Phenix Insurance Company, premiums	55,085
Kings County Insurance Company, premiums	4,602
Williamsburg City Insurance Company, premiums	25,446
Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, premiums	62,152
BANKS.	
Central Bank, taxable capital	$177,644
Deposits	322,102
Germania Savings Bank, deposits	130,188
Brooklyn Trust Company, deposits	1,505,250
Mechanics' Bank, capital	200,000
Deposits	1,008,699
Commercial Bank, deposits	120,000
Fulton Bank, deposits	56,180
Brooklyn Bank, deposits	933,291
Long Island Bank, deposits	769,798
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, deposits	161,750

A Home for Our Veterans—A Movement on Foot to Provide for Needy Soldiers.

It has been for some time the reproach of our State that it has provided no home for the care and maintenance of the disabled soldiers. An institution of the kind existed at Albany a year ago, but the appropriation necessary for its support was refused by the Legislature, and the doors of the asylum were closed. One of the results is that 200 veteran soldiers are now under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

A meeting is to be held to-morrow evening at the Cooper Institute to urge upon the Legislature the passage of a law organizing a Soldiers' Home for our disabled and needy veterans. Addresses will be delivered by HORACE GREELEY, Judge DALY, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. JOS. P. THOMPSON and STEWART L. WOODFORD. The movement has received the hearty commendation of President GRANT, Governor HOFFMAN and other prominent men, and it is expected that Generals SHERMAN and SHERIDAN will be present at the meeting. The latter officer has written that if he can be in the City he will certainly be there.

The Female Students at Bellevue Hospital.

All the trouble between the male and female students at Bellevue Hospital appears to have ceased, and the ladies attend the lectures, both clinical and general, without experiencing any annoyance. At the clinics, when delicate subjects have to be demonstrated, the ladies are requested to retire, and of course do so. The Professors claim that all the trouble originated with two or three students, and that the majority have no feeling in the matter whatever, believing that the idea of females becoming general practitioners is preposterous, and that in a very short time no more female students will appear at Bellevue or any other hospital. At some of the lectures as many as twenty ladies have been present. At this season of the year, however, the lectures are generally thinly attended both by male and female students. Yesterday there were not more than a dozen persons present.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

A draft of 150 men came last night from Philadelphia, understood to be for the frigate *Colorado*. The whole force of this ship, including officers, crew and marines, will be 640 men.

Fifty new hands were engaged for work in the Navy Yard, and they will commence their labors to-morrow.

Captain WARD, who has for years held a responsible position in the Navy Yard, was discharged yesterday, it is alleged, on the ground of having been implicated in depredations connected with the coal supply.

The *Yantic* is under orders to proceed to the West Indies to take soundings among the various islands preparatory to the laying of a cable for the Company of which BARNEY SMITH, Esq., is President. This Company has fitted out a steamer to accompany the *Yantic* on her expedition.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

A son of the late Bishop BOONE has gone to China as a missionary.

The American Free-will Baptists have a mission in Midnapore, fifty miles southwest of Calcutta.

South Australia has 231 recognized ministers, or one to 874 people.

The sum of $44,000 was lately taken at a single collection to aid in the building of a Methodist church at Cincinnati.

The first Synod of the (German) Reformed Church met at Philadelphia 123 years ago.

The *Interior* is the name of the new weekly which will soon appear at Chicago. It will be devoted to the missionary interests of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Mr. RUBIN has entered on his duties as substitute Cantor of the Congregation Bnai Jeshurun in this City.

Mr. HENRY HOYT has offered $600 for the best "Sunday School Book." Manuscripts received until May 15 prox.

There are in the United States 659 Young Men's Christian Associations, with 100,000 members.

A writer in the *Association Monthly* urges the formation of Christian Associations in Colleges.

There are two Episcopal clergymen in Dakota.

The First German Baptist Church in Buffalo was dedicated on the 6th inst. It cost $10,000.

The total number of students in Baptist Colleges is 2,792. In Baptist Theological Seminaries 240.

The *Baptist Sentinel* is a new monthly published at Lexington, Ky.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has taken St. Charles College out of the hands of the Northern Methodists and restored it to the Southern Methodists.

Rev. C. HEDGES, the first colored minister ordained in Ohio, has been installed pastor of Grace Church, Pittsburg, Penn.

The meeting house of Rev. Mr. TALMADGE'S Church, Brooklyn, has been sold to the Bethlehem Synagogue.

The London *Athenæum* advertises diplomas for sale at prices varying from $150 to $200. The degree of Doctor of Divinity is the most costly.

In New-England there is a "Society for Systematic Benevolence."

A Congregational minister in New-England, receiving a salary of $400 a year, wears an overcoat made from a cloak he wore in 1834.

Bishop QUINTARD, of Tennessee, who has been quite ill at Rome, Ga., is said to be improving.

In the *Christian Union* the subject is discussed, "Was Noah an Old Bachelor?"

The *Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic) complains that the wealthier and more intelligent Catholics have lost their faith in purgatory, and are not sufficiently liberal in procuring masses to liberate the souls of their friends.

The pastors of Cincinnati have formed themselves into a clerical staff for hospital duty.

The Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands expended $53,000 last year.

Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D.D., has undertaken the work of raising $500,000 for the Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

At Copenhagen an institution is to be founded by the Foreign Missionary Society of Denmark for the education of missionaries.

Negroes from the Southern States are said to be preparing at the Propaganda in Rome, to labor, under Jesuit auspices, among the freedmen.

The Anglican Church, after seven years of trial, has admitted its failure to establish itself in the Sandwich Islands.

St. John's Chapel, in New-York, maintains one colored Sunday School, one colored industrial school, one German Sunday School, and a general industrial school. No distinction of creed is made.

In the South-street Methodist Church, Peekskill, 100 converts are reported.

The new Trinity Methodist Church at Lafayette, Ind., will cost $60,000.

Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON is announced to visit St. Louis to preach on the 27th inst., and to lecture on the 28th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury publishes in the London *Times* an appeal for help to the Nestorian Church.

The Fourth Church of Hartford proposes to unite with the Park Church, in the same city. Rev. Mr. BURTON will be pastor of the new church.

Rev. A. T. PIERSON, lately preached an anniversary sermon, and his people made him a present of $1,000 on the next day.

The inventor of the Lamb knitting machine is a Michigan pastor.

Rev. Dr. BACHMAN has been for fifty-five years pastor of a church in Charleston, S. C. He is 81 years old, and still preaching.

A grand Jubilee has been held in San Francisco to celebrate the reunion in the Presbyterian Church.

The congregation recently formed in San Francisco by the friends of Dr. SCOTT have purchased for him "Father" EAGAN'S church at a cost of $45,000. This was the ritualistic church, the St. Albans of the "Golden City."

The total number of City Missionaries in New-York may be set down at 266, who probably make 800,000 visits a year.

Both the Baptist and the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Boards threaten to end the year with a bad debt.

The *Independent* says: "The *Occident*, of San Francisco, commences its second year with a half-column prayer, and the same number closes with the Lord's prayer in Chinese types."

Among the Iowa Congregationalists the average salary of the settled pastors is $1,159 13.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity, by diploma, has been conferred by the University of Oxford on Rev. JAMES FRASER, M. A., of Oriel College, the Bishop elect of Manchester.

Rev. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER, D. D., of Chicago, has declined the call recently extended him by the Church of the Unity in Boston.

Thursday next is the day set apart for special prayer for colleges, seminaries, and educational institutions in general.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* is cited as authority for the statement that the Pope has refused to receive addresses either for or against the infallibility dogma, and is preserving a strict neutrality on the question.

An English paper comments approvingly on the fact that a sermon preached one Sunday morning in a London church took only nine minutes in delivery.

A church in Dupere, Brown County, Wis., glories in the name of the United Evangelical-Methodist-Baptist-Congregationalist-Presbyterian-Moravian-Protestant-Episcopal-Lutheran-German-Dutch-Reformed-Catholic and United Evangelical Church and Christian Brethren of the Glorious Reformation!

The Hartford *Times* understands that Right Rev. Bishop WILLIAMS has informed Rev. Dr. EWER, of Christ Church, New-York, that he cannot be permitted to preach again in that diocese until he has explained satisfactorily to the Bishop the views enunciated by him regarding the Holy Eucharist, in the sermon delivered at St. John's Church, East Hartford, two or three Sundays ago.

Rev. Mr. MACKIE, minister of St. Mary's Church, Dumfries, Scotland, is not on good terms with his church wardens. On a late Sunday the reverend gentleman, being dissatisfied with the choir arrangements made by the wardens, brought his own precenter and singers to church with him, ranging them in order of battle opposite the choir engaged by the wardens. In due course a psalm was given out, and while Mr. MACKIE was yet reading out the first line the church wardens' precentor led off with the tune known as "St. Stephen's." The minister's precentor was unprepared for this strategy, but recovering his presence of mind, he struck up the tune known as "St. Anne's," and, aided by a powerful choir, he succeeded in singing down the other side before they reached the third verse. Content with this victory, Rev. Mr. MACKIE dispensed with singing in the service held later in the day.

Bishop MCFARLAND, of the Catholic diocese of Connecticut and Rhode Island, who is attending the Ecumenical Council in Rome, writes that his health is good, and that everything in the Council is progressing favorably, and that he is surprised to find in the newspapers so many untruthful reports of the doings of the Council.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction in the Presbyterian Church, which is to meet in Philadelphia on the 16th of March, consists of George W. Musgrave, Samuel W. Fisher, C. C. Beatty, R. W. Patterson, Cyrus Dickson, Edwin F. Hatfield, C. P. Wing, Joseph F. Tuttle, Wm. M. Francis and Henry Day.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON says: "It is desirable that the men who administer the laws should be religious in tone and spirit, but the State in its organic capacity is not adapted to choose a religion or to direct in religious affairs."

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 19—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. E.	Cloudy	35
Halifax	S.	Raining	24
Portland	S. S. E.	Raining	45
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	47
New-York	N. W.	Cloudy	27
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	30
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	30
Washington	N. W.	Clear	22
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	34
Richmond	N.	Clear	30
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	34
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	41
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	40
Oswego	S.	Snowing	30
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy	20
Pittsburg	E.	Clear	13
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	32
Louisville	S.	Clear	30
Mobile	W.	Clear	34
New-Orleans	S. E.	Clear	40
Key West	N.	Clear	58
Havana	E.	Clear	65

[Advertisement.]

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE—This (Sunday) evening. How Belmont, *World*, English Ring cohabits with Gamblers, Thieves and Drunkards against the American Ring of Sweeny and Tweed.

[Advertisement.]

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE—This (Sunday) evening, "Showing Up England's Cuba Swindle!"

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 19—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Havre.*—Count de Faverney and servant, Consul-General of France; Miss Blanche Surmont, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt, Mr. Stone, Miss Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Hitchcock, Mr. Renard, A. G. Bullock, Mrs. Tweddle, Miss Tweddle, Miss Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ferguson, S. Aron, Mr. Ferree, E. Cazade, J. de San Juan, J. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Galbraith, Miss Davenport, Miss F. Galbraith, John Galbraith, Davenport Galbraith, W. H. Kelly, Miss A. P. Ferguson, James B. Rider, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. John Mason Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt C. Taylor, Mr. Kuger, W. D. Wade, Miss E. C. Wade, T. E. Allison, Ed. L. Abbett, E. P. Beebe, Wm. Greene, H. Greene, Wm. Schabacher, Jose G. de la Vega, Mr. and Mrs. Cabelloy Puente and child, Rev. Wm. O'Donnell, Dennis Lane, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Miss L. Baldwin, G. Ghislani, Mme. A. Provot, H. H. Perkins, B. F. Hunting, J. Weill, Louis Schultz, W. M. Wyeth, Mr. Aeschiman, E. Mazure, L. A. Gregoire, L. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Fichet, Mr. Godde, M. Gonzelez, Mr. and Mrs. Salzer and child, Mr. Manly, J. Fenton, Mrs. Vacher and child, Joseph Benad, Mr. Gouffray, Mr. Duncan.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Chas. P. Smith, Mrs. Welsh, T. G. Gold, Miss Gold, Henry Woolet, John Clark and lady, Lieutenant J. W. Whitman, Saml. Cotterill and lady, William Cotterill, J. S. T. Williamson, Captain C. F. Rogers, G. F. Walker, Chas. W. Bowers, Wm. C. Gilmore, J. F. Perkins and lady, Geo. S. Evans.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—W. W. Miller, H. W. Miller, Wm. E. Toler, Mrs. P. Hall, Wm. F. Hall, W. Pell, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. F. Wellington and servant, Rev. G. W. Ferguson, Mrs. C. Bell and daughter, Mrs. H. Pendleton, Lieutenant Constable, C. Chrystie, Jas. Pettit, D. M. Benorman, Geo. Giebelhouse, with lady, Mr. Crailsheimer, Miss Wilson.

FEB. 19—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Chas. J. Rosenberg, child and nurse, Colonel Zimmerman, wife and son, Chas. Thompson, James Beem, Thomas Baite, John Wilson, Arthur Gent, Henry Dwson and wife, Mr. George Wheeler, Henry Race, Duncan McPherson.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 19.—*In steamship Main, from Bremen.*—Cath. Viele, Cyrus W. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Burt, M. Holzinger, S. Corder, P. Curselzee, Wm. Risley, Aug. Pielor, E. Niedesen, Louise Slarge, Pauline Pflamm, B. Fromhoff, R. Pfister, Amelie Binns, George Binns, Mrs. A. Flynn, Ernst Beyrich, Josephine Fass, J. Corder, Gustav Weyman, Jacob Gutman, Paul Gerding, Philippine Feiner, R. Meyersberg, J. Erbe, J. D. [illegible], F. Dabmen and wife, R. Peck and children, Henry and Sarah Dawes, Dr. Liebig, W. West, Dr. [illegible], A. Johnepel, A. Luling.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. E. Summers, Miss McGovern, E. L. Williams and wife, C. V. Moore, wife and 2 children, Chas. Watson and wife, W. B. Johnson, Miss Ella Johnson, Captain C. F. Newman, Mr. Van Vleet, Mr. Wells, W. H. Barpes, H. R. Christian, E. P. Dunlap, S. Pickens, W. B. Kraft, W. W. Johnson, L. W. Waldron, J. C. Kilbon, W. Casson, L. Lawler, J. Downing, J. Millen.

FEB. 19—*In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—Dr. Wm. Walker, lady and child, John James, A. Mitchell, John S. Webster.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 48 | Sun sets..... 5 41 | Moon sets..11 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 01 | Gov. Island.11 50 | Hell Gate.. 1 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Bienville, Baker, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co. Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; El Cid, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; United States, Blanchard, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Mary Lucretia, Hendricks, Barcelona, Tupper & Beattie; John Zittleson, (new,) Fickett, Caibarien, Warren Ray & Co.; Gratta, Wallace, Matanzas, Simpson & Clapp; Ebba, Peterson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Margaretha, (N. G.,) Rickers, Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Anna M. Knight, Knight, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; J. Leighton, Wallace, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.

Schrs. W. B. Hopkins, Rich, Guadaloupe, E. Crowell; Emma F. Hart, Hart, Havana, J. E. Elwell & Co., Minnie, Hudson, Indianola and Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.; W. Cobb, Sawyer, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Henry, Merritt, Apalachicola, Snow & Richardson; M. C. Hart, Rawley, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; W. R. Page, Mallock, Salem; Ariosto, Nash, Providence; S. Waterbury, Chase, Fall River; E. N. Glover, Ingersoll, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Baker & Dayton; Lucy Jones, Muncey, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Minquas, Heany, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen Feb. 5, and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 223 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had S. E. winds first part passage, and strong westerly wind, with high sea and rough weather the latter part; was off Sandy Hook at 11 A. M., on the 18th, but was detained by dense fog and easterly gale; Feb. 10, lat. 50, lon. 20, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E.; 15th, lat. 43 45, lon. 54 30, passed an Inman steamer, bound E. The M. brings £34,500 on freight.

Steamship Tybee, Delancy, San Domingo Feb. 9, Samana Bay 10th, and Puerto Platte 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Left in Samana Bay, schr. Fannie K. Shaw, for New-York, ready; at Puerto Bay, brig Uncle Sam, with loss of both anchors and chains, and leaking badly, having been on the coast loading wood.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Dumbreck, Glasgow Feb. 5, via Moville 6th, with mdse. and 115 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced heavy weather from S. W. to N. W. during the entire passage, with high cross sea.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Allen, Liverpool Jan. 29, via Halifax and Boston 17th, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steamship Bakaia, (Br.,) Wilton, Rio Janeiro Jan. 19, via St. Thomas Feb. 11, with coffee and 128 passengers to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Jan. 27, lat. 36 S., lon. 36 08, signalized ship Garibaldi, from Guanape for New-York.

Steamship Varuna, Spencer, Galveston Feb. 9, via Key West 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Armenia, Harding, Boston Feb. 16, in ballast to Baker & Russell.

Brig O. C. Clary, (of Boston,) Gould, Palermo 64 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 19, and had fine weather up to lon. 55 W., from thence experienced a succession of westerly gales; has been 14 ds. N. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Carrie E. Pickering, (of Deer Isle, Me.,) Torry, Sagua 10 ds., with molasses to S. L. Merchant & Co. Had rough weather on the passage. Was 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Menewa, Desossway, Galveston 21 ds., via Key West, with hides, &c., to C. W. Adams & Co. Put into Key West for medical assistance.

Schr. G. B. McFarland, McFarland, Galveston Jan. 26, with cotton and hides to E. W. Adams & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Maria Gage, Sheppard, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Light of Hope, Dickens, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Barrett, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. H. Simmons, Godfrey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Farnham, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Callaghan, Tiffany, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Undine, Smith, Niantic.

Schr. Ella, Davidson, Hall, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hydrangea, Pettis, Providence.

Schr. T. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Mail, Denniston, Providence.

Schr. H. M. McColby, Davis, Providence.

Schr. David Babcock, Kane, Providence.

Schr. Fred. Taylor, Roberts, New-Haven.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Davison, Perry, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Pointer, Nicholson, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Greenland, Parker, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Capital, Staples, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Providence.

Schr. Justice, West, Newport.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Baloon, Clay, Amagansett.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Kearney, Brooks, Newport.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Light Boat, Wood, New-London.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Healy, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Donau, for Bremen; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Iowa, for Glasgow; City of Baltimore and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Wilmington, for Galveston; United States and Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; ships Republic, for Hamburg; barks Gefion, for Havre; Noah, for Gibraltar; Pleides, for Trinidad; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; Argonaut, (N. G.,) for Philadelphia; brig Clara P. Gibbs, for Kingston; schrs. White Sea and Enchantress, for Savannah; M. A. McCann, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Sld. steamship Tarifa, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 19.—Arr. schr. Alzelda & Laura, from Baraco.

Sld. steamships Champion, for New-York; Maryland, for Baltimore; ships Bombay, for Liverpool; Gorilla, for Liverpool; bark Warren Ordway, for Baltimore; schrs. Lilly, for New-York, and V. W. Simmons, for Wilmington, N. C.; Oneida, for Bucksville, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 19.—Passed out—Ship G. M. Adams, for Calloa; bark Clifton, for Rio; G. W. Herton, for Cuba; brigs Nalia and Minnie Miller, for West Indies.

The pilot boat Maryland spoke schr. Susannah, from Charleston for Baltimore in distress, offered assistance but she refused.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 17, A. M.—Arr. schr. Emily & Jenney, Mobile 20 ds., for Boston; had heavy weather; was 13 ds. under 3 reefed sails.

Sld. schrs. Kendrick Fish, Julia Elizabeth, Alice Oakes, and Jasper, (Br.)

P. M.—Arr. brig L. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Cardenas 20 ds., for Portland; had heavy weather, lost jibs and jibboom, and received other slight damage.

Also arr. schrs. Prudence, New-York, for Boston; B. P. Chase, Port Johnson, for do.

Passed by—Bark America, Boston, for New-York.

18th, A. M.—Arr. brig Manzanilla, Rockport, Me., for Wilmington, N. C.; schrs. Allie Oakes and Snowsquall, Rockland, for New-York; Florida, do., for Bridgeport; Pacific, do., for New-London; Mary Collins, Darien, Ga., 7 ds., for Boston; Osseo, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence; Idaho, Portland, for Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 19.—Sld. steamers Niagara, for New-York; Norfolk, for Philadelphia; Lawrence, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Cld. ship Sparkling Dow, for Sydney, with 4,000 bbls. flour.

Sld. ship Nightingale, for Yokohama.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 19.—The schr. Wilmington, for Baltimore, is ashore at Ocean Vine, with her mainmast gone. The vessel is full of water. Assistance has gone to her.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The brig Constentine, from San Domingo for Boston, went ashore at Tarpaulin Cove, during the gale last night, and will have to discharge part of her cargo in order to get off.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, which arrived at an early hour, morning of the 19th, reports having experienced strong head winds the entire passage; arrived off Sandy Hook afternoon of the 18th, but was obliged to haul off on account of thick weather and heavy gales.

Splendid Clipper Passage—110 ds. to San Francisco. The new clipper ship Comet, Captain Bray, has just arrived at San Francisco, having made the passage in the unusually short time of 110 ds. This is the shortest passage, (with one or two exceptions,) made between this port and San Francisco for several years.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

BREST, Feb. 19.—The steamship St. Laurent, from Havre for New-York, was delayed here until Tuesday, the 15th inst.

TRAIN AT OLD BOWERY THEATRE, THIS (Sunday) EVENING.—Grand Independent Public Meeting.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.